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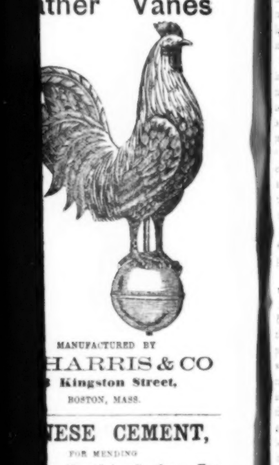
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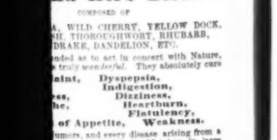
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DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &C.

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Editorial.

FARM LITERATURE.

In English agricultural literature, we find many prominent and striking evidences of progress, especially in the works of the present century, or since the investigations of science have thrown so clear a light upon many of the problems of practical agriculture. The minds of men have been aroused to astonishing activity, while the operations of men in the field have come under observation, and new discoveries have followed each other in quick succession. Every step, moreover, has been recorded, and new machine that has been invented, every new process initiated and carried through to success, has been published to the world, and the result has been a long catalogue of works which throw a flood of light upon every department of farm economy.

No one who expects to rise above the most level, no one even who aims to attain a average of intelligence, can discard the use of books relating to his calling, and it is to the credit of the present time, that the prejudice against what used to be called "book farming," which is but the recorded experience of the best minds, is fast giving way, and in its place a generous appreciation of the labors of the mechanic, the chemist, the geologist, the entomologist the botanist and the practical man who observes and experiments and records results, prevails to a greater extent than ever before.

For some years after the public mind of this country began to free itself from this narrow prejudice in regard to the use of books upon farming we relied chiefly upon the mother country. English books or reports of English works upon agriculture were the only resource. We had no agricultural literature of our own, none that was adapted to our climate, to our soil, to our circumstances. Directions given and suggestions made, were often calculated to mislead. Even if based upon sound practice, was not a practice with which most of us are familiar, and hence it was of vastly less value than if it had passed through the crucible of the practical American brain. Our seasons, too, were different. We are getting weaned from this dependence. We are beginning to observe, to think and to experiment, and to record, to print and publish for ourselves, and our agricultural literature is assuming the dignity and the character which it deserves as the exponent of the most important material interest of a great and powerful nation, capable from its extent and boundless resources, of becoming the acknowledged granary of the world.

Farming may not be approaching a condition when it will become any less a matter of practice but it is certainly becoming more a matter of study. No amount of knowledge can be expected to supersede the necessity of hard work, but a knowledge of principles, facts and the appreciation of scientific laws is admitted to promote the welfare of the farmer as well as that of any other profession or employment. When sound reasoning and mathematical calculation are substituted for that mixture of tradition and guess work which once formed the basis of all our movements upon the farm, we may expect either to lighten labor and to shorten its processes or to bring out greater results from the same exertion.

So far as the amount of instruction to be derived from books is concerned, it is not pretended that any writer can convey perfectly to the mind of the reader the indications which the practical farmer would recognize in all cases as a guide to his practice. The amateur farmer with the aid of all the written instruction in the world, might find his practical neighbor, who has served a life long apprenticeship in a better position to make farming pay. Practice furnishes that experimental evidence which often serves in an emergency better than the evidence of authority which is derived from books.

Agriculture, to be profitable, implies not merely the production or manufacture of such and such farm products, but the judicious employment or investment of capital, and questions of expense, wages, prices of products and various market transactions, which do not come directly within the cognizance of science, must have much to do with securing satisfactory results. In these matters experience is absolutely necessary and the most careful student of books, even if he have mastered principles and be well read, may fail. But this should not be taken as any evidence against the advantages to be derived from well selected books. It is unreasonable to expect that tact and business ability can be obtained by any amount of study or reading. Experience itself often fails to impart it. It seems to be intuitive, inborn, and though familiarity with business affairs may sharpen the wits and open the eyes, it does not always mature the judgment or create the skill which commands success in the market.

Personal experience, therefore, should be regarded as an essential part of an agricultural education. But is this any reason why the practical farmer should depreciate the assistance which the man of science, the man of letters, or the man who faithfully records the results of an experiment may render? Is not the farmer a being of mind to whom the revelations of science will bring ever new and ever varied instruction? to improve his practice and to guide him in the attainment of higher results and lead to the achievement of a grander success? Put a book of experiments actually made and truthfully recorded into the hands of such a man, and he will cull the wheat from the chaff, apply its teachings and improve his truth itself, not vague conclusions, not the opinions or reflections of an author, but what led and enabled him to reflect.

It must be borne in mind, also, that as scientific investigation has advanced in perfection in modern times it has brought it contributions to agriculture from an infinite variety of sources, each shedding its own peculiar light upon it as the focus, the source of human sustenance. Chemistry has solved the innumerable mysteries of plant growth and the composition of soils and manures; Botany has paid its tribute of inestimable value; vegetable and animal physiology have lent their aid; Geology, mineralogy entomology and every science, indeed, has offered the means of progress and development limited only by the ability of the farmer to turn its instruction to use, and leading us to suppose that no class of knowledge is superfluous to one who is open to receive it.

Nor is it to be overlooked, in considering the importance of a high standard of agricultural literature to the progress and development of practical agriculture, that it creates enthusiasm and exerts its influence in keeping the young upon the farm and in stimulating them to constant effort towards a higher standard of excellence and success. And in this direction it is hardly possible to overestimate the value and practical importance of books. Let any one become interested in any particular pursuit or any subject, no matter what it may be, and follow it up by the study of what has been said upon it by others, learn the results of investigation and experiment, and he will be inspired with enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is the mainspring of success. It will not only sustain a man upon the farm but fix him there, if anything will, and it will inspire all about him with enthusiasm. It is contagious, and all powerful be it for good or evil. If scientific investigation and well written books upon the infinite variety of questions arising upon the farm had done nothing else but to create an enthusiastic love for rural pursuits and a more minute and intimate knowledge of them, it would have rendered an invaluable service to mankind. And this it has done and is daily continuing to do. There is a spirit of enquiry among the farming community to-day more controlling and influential than at any former period of our history, and this alone will lead us steadily and surely to higher results.

THE SEASON.

The month has been dry for grass. Up to the beginning of this week there has been less than an inch of rain since the month of May, and vegetation had already begun to suffer some in consequence. Grass is about the first thing to show a want of moisture because its requirements are such. As we have often remarked before, no matter how wet and favorable the early spring may be, it requires occasional rains, at least, to carry it through well and make it thicken up in June. We can hardly judge of the probable yield of hay, but from the opinions of many farmers with whom we have conversed, we should infer that we could hardly expect so great a yield as we had last year.

Other crops have not as yet suffered much, though the ground is dry and rather unfavorable for the seeds of Swedish turnips that ought to have gone in this week. The dry weather has affected the strawberry crop, also, and that has come to be of very considerable consequence to a great many. What can't be cured must be endured, and so we must take it as it comes.

RECLAIMING MARSH LAND.

It is known to many of the readers of the *Ploughman*, that extensive improvements have been attempted on the salt marshes along the South Shore, especially on Green Harbor Marsh in Marshfield. The tide was shut off in November 1872, and has been kept off since. In May, 1873, timothy and clover seed was sown and lightly harrowed in. On the 16th inst., a patch of this grass which sprang up thickly from the seed sown [illegible] office. It was four or five inches high and very luxuriant, a perfect mass of green vegetation. So far, therefore, the experiment bids fair to be a great success. If the building of dykes to keep out the tide shall result in the renovation and improvement of thousands of acres of rich land along our coast, they will form an important addition to the area of our cultivated lands. The dykes were constructed under the direction of Clemens Herschell, Esq., civil engineer.

THE RHODODENDRONS.

The magnificent show of rhododendrons on the Common, made by H. H. Hunnewell, Esq., of Wellesley has attracted great crowds of interested admirers, and been a source of pleasure and instruction to thousands every day. It was enlarged a week ago by the addition of kalmias or mountain laurels, that had been forced a little in the hot house. It is time now, however, for the hills and mountains in the western part of the State to be clothed in all their gorgeous beauty with the laurel, that forms such an attractive feature in the landscape, up through the Connecticut and especially the Deerfield Valley, where there are thousands of acres of those splendid plants.

We understand the show has been a pecuniary as well as an artistic success, and we are glad to hear it. We have heard the cost estimated at ten thousand dollars.

STRIPED BEETLES.

We are informed by Mr. E. Samuels of Quincy, that superphosphate sprinkled on cucumber or squash vines will completely prevent the attacks of the striped cucumber beetle.

A thin dusting every two or three days is sufficient.

BIG EGGS.

A. B. Boynton, Esq., of the town of Norton, Mass., brought to our office six magnificent eggs, the product of one Cochin China hen last week. The four largest of the eggs weighed exactly a pound, and are, it must be admitted, good sized specimens, though the same hen has laid considerably larger ones in the course of her useful life. confidence, are so rare in these parts, that we were delighted to have the opportunity to open them, and if Mr. Boynton has any more of the same sort, he cannot find a more appreciative market.

Correspondence.

CURRANT WORMS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Having a large number of currant and gooseberry bushes, the fruit and foliage of which has been destroyed by worms the last four or five years, and having tried various plans to destroy them, I have found nothing so effectual as air slacked lime, wood ashes, or even dust from the road, in fact any dry substance; for as respiration with the currant worm is through the pores, any dry substance coming in contact with them closes the pores and of course destroys them in a short time. The application should be made every morning when the dew is on the bushes. When there is no dew, sprinkle water on them and then apply the dust or lime. Five or six times will be sufficient if the application is thorough.

Please insert this in the *Ploughman*, and oblige yours respectfully,

JOSEPH H. FENNO.

Revere, June 9, 1873.

PROFITABLE FOWLS.

Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have noticed in the *Ploughman*, from time to time, many communications about the proceeds of fowls, recommending the keeping of them more or less as circumstances will permit. Now, I challenge the most successful fancy poultry grower in the country, to exceed the proceeds of my eight hens through the months of April and May last. They laid one hundred and seventy-eight eggs in April, and one hundred and eighty-eight in May; making thirty and one-half dozens, or six eggs per day on an average. Who will beat this? The breed of my hens is a mixture of Leghorn and Brahma, one year old. Their food has been corn, oats, scalded meal, sour milk, and a plenty of broken oyster shells and crockery.

Yours truly, WILLARD S. WOOD.

Grafton, June 5, 1873.

The Poultry Interest.

THE NARRAGANSETT TURKEY.

This is one of the largest and hardiest of all the breeds of turkeys. It is raised in the greatest perfection in southeastern Connecticut and Rhode Island, a region famous for its fine poultry. Turkeys do remarkably well along the seaboard, and almost every farmer remote from the villages has his flock. It is not uncommon to find flocks of from one to two hundred birds, the product of about a dozen hens, under the skillful management of a poultry woman or boy. Of course, they do some damage to grain, but this evil is counter-balanced by the enormous destruction of insects secured. From June to September they subsist entire'y upon grasshoppers, crickets, and other insects, ranging for the most part in the pastures and woodlands. They are fattened in October and November, and it is not uncommon for a lot of early chicks to reach the average weight of fourteen pounds, dressed, at Thanksgiving or Christmas. The common run of turkeys sent to the New York market do not average more than eight or nine pounds. The Narragansett is a very large, healthy bird, and has been bred for size for many generations. Most of the birds sold in the Boston and Providence markets under the name of Rhode Island Turkeys, or extra No. 1, are of this breed. The farmers are careful in the selection of their breeding stock, taking young gobblers that will weigh from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds, and hens that will weigh from twelve to sixteen. Where the birds are kept over, gobblers will sometimes dress thirty-two to thirty-four pounds. For making poultry for market, the Narragansetts have no superior. The prevailing colors are white and black, with a large patch of white upon the wing bow, giving the general impression of a gray bird. They are not uniform in the shading, but, with sufficient painstaking, could be bred to a feather.—*W. C., in Poultry World.*

The Dairy.

VALUE OF THE DAIRY PRODUCT.

The grain farmers of the ... pretty well aware that for the past half dozen or more years their brethren, who have turned their attention to dairy farming, have had by far the best of it. Still, we presume, but few have more than a faint idea of the proportions that dairy farming has assumed in the United States. It is really astonishing. According to the New York Commercial Bulletin the value of butter received at New York last year amounted to $20,000,000, and that of cheese to 12,000,000, while the value of wheat was but $26,000,000, and corn but $24,000,000. The value of cut meats received during the same time, including the lard was about $20,000,000. Farmers can compare price, cost of transportation and production, and judge for themselves of the comparative profit of the two kinds of farming at the present day.—*Prairie Farmer.*

BETTER STOCK, WELL FED.

Mr. Willard estimates the annual average produce—in butter—of the dairy cows of America to be one hundred pounds. This at thirty cents per pound, a price higher than the average for the year through the State, would bring an income of $30. To keep the cow a year will require pasturage, $6, six bushels meal, and two and a half tons hay. This will return $6 for the hay. Now increase the butter product to three hundred pounds by the selection of a good cow and by good feed and care, and notwithstanding the cost of keeping is somewhat increased, very much more will be received for the hay fed out. At the same time increase the price to fifty cents per pound, the price now received for the product of some dairies in the State, by strict attention to quality, and the complaint of small receipts for the hay fed will no longer be heard. The same intelligent course will produce similar results in all branches of stock husbandry though not in precisely the same ratio. Will not farmers study this lesson?—*Maine Farmer.*

Stock Department.

TURNIPS FOR STOCK.

We make the following additional extract from the pamphlet of the Messrs. LANDRETH on turnips:—

Until the culture of roots, as they are within the reach of the operative classes, with whom vegetables and farinaceous compounds, not always of the best quality, were the reliable sources for sustenance. Now, meats in some shape are within the reach of all—the poor factory operative, the industrious mechanic, and the wealthy landowner, alike participate; and this change has grown out of, not national prosperity or increased wages, though both are indirectly affected, but the greater breadth of land in root culture, which has so largely—immensely, it may be said—augmented the productive capacity of the acreage under plough, thus practically bringing food to every man's door. Indian corn—with us the great meat producer, which has played so important a part in the civilization of our country, enabling the hardy emigrant from other settlements to wrest the wilderness from the savage, and overcome the forest—is not a product of Great Britain nor any portion of the North of Europe, there only being known as an import from our country. In this particular we have an advantage impossible to estimate; but, great as it is, it should not lessen our exertion to produce succulent food, which augments the value of the farinaceous.

For many years we have, in our various publications, especially "The Rural Register and Almanac," given expressly to our conception of the value of roots as stock food. Our own working stock, at present numbering fifty-six head, and a small herd of Alderneys kept for the family dairy, we aim as regularly to supply with food of that character, whether it be turnips, mangolds, carrots or beets, as with hay; and we should consider it most unfortunate if untoward events should deprive us of the ability thus to contribute to the health and vigor of our working force, or the secretion of rich milk, and correspondingly rich butter, as high-colored in winter as that from grass, and almost as well-flavored. That turnips singly and alone will secure health, and strength, and rich milk, we are far from maintaining; but we do contend, that in proper proportion, in suitable condition, at proper times, mixed with corn meal, shorts, oil cake or other farinaceous food, they will produce invaluable results. To feed roots of any kind in cold stables, or, what may sometimes be seen, in the open air in inclement weather—the roots, perhaps, partially frozen—and expect favorable results, argues, to say the least, want of reflection; and where we find people say; as we sometimes do, they "can see no good in roots," we are sure to find, on inquiry, that some of the obviously rational and necessary rules of procedure in feeding have been neglected or disregarded.

There is certainly a great deal of truth in the last observation. We do not expect that American farmers will learn to appreciate the advantage of roots until they practice feeding them properly.

The Stable.

BLINDERS OR WINKERS ON BRIDLES.

During the years of boyhood we always drove horses with blind bridles; but soon as we were vested with sufficient authority to dispense with the blinders we cut off every blinder from the bridles on the farm, so the eyes of the horses could come to the light, and the sequence was wonderfully astonishing. After a few weeks one of the horses that seldom could walk, but always went dancing, prancing and bounding along, began to walk! Before the blinders were cut off every whisper behind her would startle her, and the rustle of a leaf would put her on tiptoe; but as soon as she was permitted to see that rustling sound was only the motion of a leaf, or something that would not hurt her, she was quiet, and far more tractable than when she had her eyes blinded.

Cut the blinders all off and let horses be trained from colthood with unobstructed vision, and they will always be more tractable. A horse looks always a hundred times more beautiful about the head when we can see his eyes than when blindfolded like a guilty felon on the scaffold. The eyes of horses are placed in such a position that they can see directly forward, on both sides and behind equally well. If horses were trained as they should be, with proper gentleness and kindness, they would never need blinders, and they would always be far more safe without such appliances than with them.

During the dark ages of the world, when nobody pretended to know anything except what some knowing one told him, harness makers conceived the idea of making blinders on the bridles of horses; and every man who has not decision enough to cut off such injurious and homely appendages to the bridle continues to have bridles made with blinders, even in this nineteenth century. We might with equal propriety put blinders over the eyes of our cows while they are being milked, so that they could not see to kick and run away.

Thousands of horses have run away, and untold numbers of persons have been seriously, and many fatally injured in consequence of which would have been avoided if the horses had been trained to service without blinders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Poreine.

SPRING PIGS.

No stock on the farm is more inclined to roam than the few weeks old pigs, who find out the smallest crevice in a fence, and break out into the fields, front yards and gardens, in squads, bent on mischief, and giving infinite trouble, and oftimes causing considerable damage. Many farmers deem it the best course to let them roam, thinking thereby something is gained in the way of food, and perhaps hardiness. If we were breeding pigs for races, and wanted hard muscle and tough nerves, this practice would be commendable. But if sleek, plump, contented porkers are the object then closer confinement is far better. Until a pig is nearly or quite three months old, he is better off if restricted to a comfortable pen and yard. We say comfortable enclosure, because that condition is certainly quite essential to his health and thrift. It should be quite dry, sheltered, and not too confined. We venture to say that a litter of pigs thus confined will, when three months old, weigh one quarter more than if let run in the meantime. And in both cases they have consumed the same food. Besides they will have more quiet dispositions. At this period, or when weaned, we would let them into a clover lot, supplying other food in abundance; and, if convenient, let them glean the stubbles and orchard after harvest. They should go into the pen for final fattening, if that is to be their fate, when they are yet pigs.—*American Rural Home.*

THE STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.

BY PROF. AGASIZ.

Concluded.

In this first presentation of the subject of embryology I shall not be able to give the whole history of the formation of a new [illegible] cells of which the yolk consisted (fig. 16)

Figure 15.

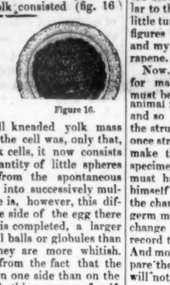


Figure 16.

We have then a well kneaded yolk mass very similar to what the cell was, only that, instead of simple yolk cells, it now consists of an innumerable quantity of little spheres which have resulted from the spontaneous division of the whole into successively multiplied halves. There is, however, this difference,—that on one side of the egg there is, when this process is completed, a larger number of these small balls or globules than on the other, and they are more whitish. The difference arises from the fact that the balls multiply more on one side than on the other. In quadrupeds this process of self-division pervades the whole yolk, so that in the centre and on the periphery, and on all sides, it is evenly divided, except that on one side the spheres are somewhat smaller and also somewhat more whitish. In the yolk of a hen the process is widely different, and has been known only for a comparatively short time, for in the hen the process also takes place before the egg is laid. In order to examine it, therefore, a hen must be killed and the egg must be observed during its passage through the oviduct; when on the surface of the yolk, and on the surface only, furrows are marked as if made with a nail. These furrows are multiplied crossways, and then crossways again, and this process is repeated until the whole surface is changed into these same globular bodies, already noticed in the rabbit and the dog, but which in the hen extend only over a small part of the surface of the yolk. Now this small part of the surface of the yolk is that white speck which is seen at once when you open the shell of an egg; and from it the chicken is developed.

Fig. 1.
Ovarian egg of dog. Copied from Bischoff's embryology of the dog. Magnified 100 diameters.

Fig. 2.
Another ovarian egg of dog, from a fema's in heat. Copied from Bischoff. Magnified 100 times.

Fig. 3.
Ovarian egg of dog, freed of the cells which surround the zona pellucida in figs 1 and 2. Copied from Bischoff. Magnified 100 diameters.

Fig. 4.
The same ovarian egg as that represented in fig. 3, cut open with a sharp needle. The mass escaping is yolk, with the transparent germinative vesicle, in which the *germinative dot* is visible. Copied from Bischoff. Magnified 100 times.

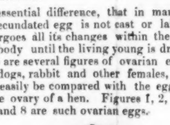


Fig. 5.
Ovarian egg of rabbit. Copied from Bischoff's embryology of the rabbit Magnified 125 diameters.

Fig. 6.
Ovarian egg of rabbit, freed of the cells which surround the zona pellucida in fig 5. Copied from Bischoff. Magnified 125 times. The *germinative vesicle* shines through the *yolk* as a light spot.

Fig. 7.
The same ovarian egg of the rabbit as in fig. 6, opened with a needle. The yolk, with the germinative vesicle and dot are flowing out. Copied from Bischoff. Magnified 125 times.

Figs. 1. 2 and 5, 3 and 4, 6 and 7 show that the eggs of different mammalia, such as rabbits and dogs, resemble one another as much as the eggs of different species of birds belonging to different orders of this class.

The formation of a germ in the egg begins by a very peculiar process called "segmentation." It is unquestionably a manifestation of the interna life of the egg,—for an egg must be considered as a living body. "Segmentation" consists in this: Suppos-

Figure 9.

Figure 10.

ing we have here the egg of a dog, copied from Bischoff, (fig. 9): the egg divides itself spontaneously into two halves (fig. 10,) which are entirely independent of one another, and only retained together by the common envelope of the yolk. After that, each half divides itself into two halves again, so that the yolk consists now of four masses of equal dimensions (fig. 11) and so the

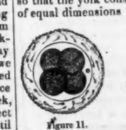


Figure 11.

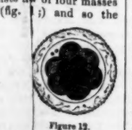


Figure 12.

process goes on. Each quarter of the yolk divides itself again into two, so that we next have eight such bodies (fig. 12) first, irregular in shape, but we soon assuming the form of spheres, which fill the cavity of the yolk membrane. These balls, as it were, resulting by spontaneous division in the formation of a mulberry body as is represented in fig 12; and this divided again, until the eight have become sixteen (figs. 13

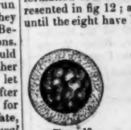


Figure 13

Figure 14.

and 14,) the sixteen thirty-two (fig. 15,) the thirty-two sixty-four, and so on, until the whole mass is separated into little granules which are about as small as the primitive cells of which the yolk consisted (fig. 16)

this essential difference, that in mammalia the fecundated egg is not cast or laid, but undergoes all its changes within the material body until the living young is dropped. Here are several figures of ovarian eggs of the dogs, rabbit and other females, which may easily be compared with the eggs seen in the ovary of a hen. Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are such ovarian eggs.

The surface of the yolk. The structure of the body, however, and the circulation of the blood upon the yolk, is strikingly similar to that of the dog, the chicken, or the little turtle. Compare in this respect the figures of D'Alton with those of Bischoff and my own in the Embryology of our Terrapene.

Now, what are the conditions necessary for making these observations? A man must be practised, and not only practised, animal in its adult condition as accurately, and so completely, that every difference in the structure of the younger animal will at once strike his eye. He must be able to make these comparisons without having specimens before him for comparison: he must have appropriated that knowledge to himself so completely that he may weigh the changes going on in the substance of the germ merely by the eye, and ascertain every change in so accurate a manner that he may record the facts in their true connection. And more than that, he must be able to prepare the conditions in which these germs will not be altered by being brought under

Fig. 18.
The same as fig. 17, seen in profile from the left side.

the microscope. Try to bring an embryo, a young chick, in that early stage of growth, as you find it after a few days' incubation, under the microscope, and you are likely to find that you have reduced it to a shapeless mass. These objects cannot be handled with a piece of wood. They must be treated with a degree of delicacy which makes it impossible, for instance, for an observer to use any stimulant, even such as coffee or tea, or to eat heartily, or to exercise in any degree which may accelerate the pulse; otherwise his eye will be constantly thrown out of focus. Unless a man has himself under control to that extent, he cannot begin to make good observations. Not only must he have the knowledge necessary, not only must he have the practice necessary, not only must he have the instruments necessary—he must have his own organization so completely under control that he brings himself into that

Fig. 19.
The same as figs. 17 and 18, seen in front.

living relation with the object of his observations which alone makes it possible that they shall be accurate. It is not everybody who is willing or able to do this; and then he must carry on his observations by day and night, as the embryo is unceasingly growing, and unless he does continue his observations uninterruptedly, he may miss the most important steps in the progress of growth. Now before you find a man qualified to be an observer, you may have to wait a long while. It was just so during our late war. We did not find the generals who knew how to command the day of the first battle. It requires years to find a man capable of leading two hundred thousand men. In matters of scientific progress we need a great many students and large schools, from which to pick out the man who is capable of making new discoveries, or simply accurate investigations; and have we these schools now? Is the number of our scientific students proportionate to the intellectual capacity of the nation? By no means; and until our system of popular education is radically changed, or so far changed, at least, that in all of them instruction is given in those branches of science which train observers,

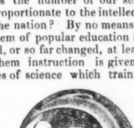


Fig. 20.
The same as figs. 17, 18 and 19 before the egg shell has burst.

you may not even have the knowledge necessary to carry on your practical pursuits, and still less the chances of making any real progress. These results can only be brought about by introducing into our schools that sort of instruction which prepares students to become observers, or at least, which give the teacher an opportunity of ascertaining whether any of his pupils may be educated into an observer or not. Such schools we have not, such teachers we have not, or very few of them—half a dozen in Massachusetts is the sum total of the men qualified to teach in that way; and the schools in which they may teach, the apparatus necessary for that instruction, we have not. We have to build them up, and we shall not have them before the community understands what are the conditions necessary for the acquisition of new knowledge which may improve the conditions to our success in the practical affairs of a civilized community.

You may ask what text books you shall take to begin with. There are none that I would recommend. You cannot use the manufactured by people who know nothing or precisely little of the subject about which they write. They are mere compilations, made for the market, by men who have no sort of knowledge of what should be the substance of a text book; and, what is worse than that, our schools are crowded with so large a number of pupils that the teachers, even the very best of them, have to resort to all sorts of devices in order to keep alive. Instead of teaching, that is, instead of giving out of their knowledge and their substance something by which they can vivify the intellect of their pupils, they are forced by the pressure of numbers to direct their pupils to commit to memory some superannuated book, and make them recite things not worth knowing. So there we must begin. We must begin by relieving the teacher from a task to which no human being is equal; for it is impossible for any one person, at the same time, to teach eighty pupils well, in one and the same room. It is physically impossible. It is past endurance; and all those who have tried this kind of work, honestly and faithfully, have paid for the effort with the loss of health. And then there is another point. In order to get men capable of performing the difficult task of teaching, you must give greater inducements to able intellects to devote themselves to the task. The teacher's profession must not be the least remunerative of any profession in the community, as at present it is. Only those who by nature cannot help being teachers go into it, and their willingness to teach is misused by the community by giving them a pittance for their existence. So one more thing is needed; you must organize normal schools to educate teachers for natural history and science generally. You must not only determine that you will introduce these branches of knowledge into your schools, but you must prepare teachers for the task.

Fig. 17.
Young Bunny, copied from Rathke's Embryology of the Zoarces viviparus. Magnified. Seen in profile from the right side.

The egg, show at once how different the growth of these animals is from that of the Mammalia and birds. Here we have no amnios; the young fish remains free upon

OUR NATIVE STOCK.

NUMBER III.

It would not be desirable, even if it were possible, by crossing, to breed out all the general characteristics of many of our native cattle. They have many valuable qualities adapted to our climate and soil, and to the geological structure of the country; and these should be preserved, while we improve them, such as a want of proclivity and aptitude to fatten, where it is an object to attain this quality, coarseness of bone, and lack of symmetry, which is often apparent, especially when the form of the animal does not indicate a near relation to some of the established breeds.

Mr. James Dickson, an experienced breeder and drover, who views the subject from his own standpoint, says: "A great part of the art of breeding lies in the principle of *judicious crossing*; for it is only by attending properly to this that success is to be attained, and animals produced that shall yield the greatest amount of profit for the food they consume. All eminent breeders know full well that ill-bred animals are unprofitable both to the breeder and feeder. To carry out the system of crossing judiciously, certain breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., must be kept pure of their kind—males especially; indeed, as a general rule, no animal possessing spurious blood, or admixture with other breeds, should be used. The produce in almost all cases assimilates to the male parent; and I should say that in crossing the use of any males not purebred is *injudicious*, and ought to be avoided."

If, therefore, a cross is effected with satisfactory results, it should be continued by resorting to purebred bulls, and not by the use of any grade bulls thus obtained; for though a grade bull may be a very fine animal, it has been found that he does not transmit his good qualities with anything like the certainty of a pure bred one. The more desirable qualities are united in the bull, the better; but the special reason for the use of a purebred male in crossing is not so much that the particular individual selected has these qualities most perfectly developed in himself, as that they are *hereditary in the breed* to which he belongs. The moment the line is crossed, and the pedigree broken, uncertainty commences. Although the form of a grade bull may, in individual cases, be even superior to that of his purebred sire, yet there is less likelihood of his transmitting the qualities for which his breed is most noted; and when it is considered that during his life he may scatter his progeny over a considerable section of country, and thus affect the cattle of his whole neighborhood, attention to this becomes a matter of no small public importance.

This principle, so far as its application to breeding for the shambles is concerned, seems to me to be sound, and fully established by long experience and practice. Perhaps it is equally so, also, in breeding for the dairy. But it may be well to consider whether there are not other rational modes of judgment in the selection of animals for breeding with this specific object in view.

There is a difference of opinion with regard to the practical value of the system of classification and judgment of milch cows discovered and developed by Guenon; some being inclined to ridicule it, as absurd; others to adopt it implicitly, and follow it out in all its details; and others still—and among this class we generally find a very large number of the most sensible practical judges of stock—to admit that in the main it is correct, though they discredit the practicability of carrying it so far, and so minutely into detail, as its author did. We have never known, in the course of our own observation, cows selected *without reference* to, or with a total disregard of the indications pointed out by Guenon, that gave satisfaction, or that did not prove a partial failure.

It may be remarked, at the outset, that the fact that the best of the signs of a great and good milker adopted by Guenon, are generally found united with the best forms and marks almost universally admitted and practised upon by good judges, gives, at least, some plausibility to the system, while the importance of it, if it be correct, is sufficient to demand a careful examination. Every good judge of a milch cow, for instance, wants to see in her a small, fine head, with short and yellowish horns; a cow with a coarse, large head, will seldom [illegible] or give a large quantity of milk. A coarse head not only increases the proportion of weight of the least valuable parts, but indicates that the whole bony structure is too heavy. A soft, delicate, and close coat of hair; a skin soft and flexible over the rump; broad, well spread ribs, covered with a loose [illegible]; a good chest; a long, slender, tail; straight hind legs; a large, regularly formed udder,

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873.

THE 10TH NEW ENGLAND FAIR

TO BE HELD

AT MYSTIC PARK, NEAR BOSTON,

Sept. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1873.

All correspondence should be addressed to Col. Daniel Needham, Secretary, Headquarters No. 8 Studio Building, corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

PRIZES FOR HUMANE INVENTIONS.

The "Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," with a desire to promote the invention and use of articles designed to lessen the suffering of animals, hereby offer the prizes named below. By the kindness of the New England Agricultural Society, the articles are to be exhibited at their Fair, to be held at Mystic Park, near Boston, Mass., Sept. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, a department having been assigned to us for this purpose.

PRIZES.

No. 1.—For the best Compartment Car for the transportation of cattle and other animals,	$50 00
No. 2.—For the best harness for oxen as a substitute for the yoke,	$50 00
No. 3.—For the best collar for horses,	$25 00
No. 4.—For the best bit,	$25 00
No. 5.—For the best substitute for the bit,	$25 00
No. 6.—For the best breast plate,	$25 00
No. 7.—For that by net or otherwise,	$25 00
No. 9.—For the best coop for transporting fowls,	$25 00

As the main purpose of this Society is to prevent the suffering of animals the prizes will be awarded for those articles which exhibit the greatest improvement upon present methods as to the comfort of the animal.

Further particulars may be obtained of Hon. Frank B. Fay, Secretary of Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at their office, 46 Washington Street, Boston, where entries may be made on or before Sept. 1st.

Other articles, not embraced in the above prize list, but designed for the protection of animals, may be exhibited in the above department; and may receive a gratuity, if deemed especially commendable.

Articles must be received at the Fair Grounds on or before September 1st.

The Committee of Award will reserve the right to reject any article not deemed worthy of consideration.

FRANK B. FAY,
Secretary Mass. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 46 Washington St., Boston.

DANIEL NEEDHAM,
Secretary New England Agricultural Society, Headquarters No. 8 Studio Building, corner of Tremont and Bromfield Sts., Boston.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BACK PAY.

From time to time we hear of the action of individual members of the last Congress who refuse to take the back pay voted them, mostly members who voted against it, and who to be consistent feel it their duty to reject the amounts coming to them. The political press of both parties do not hesitate to unceasingly and in unmeasured terms denounce the action of Congress and of the members who have taken their increase, and the case is not uncommon of some reluctant members, who under the pressure of conscience or policy tardily return their share of the "steal" to the Treasury. Some of the political conventions thus far have in the strongest terms disapproved generally and particularly the whole thing and the members who have unblushingly taken their back pay, and it is asserted that both sides, the republican and the opposition, that for years the political success and preferment of those who were members and aspire to further honors, will depend on whether they take or refuse the "salary grab," as it has been called. It will be a stumbling block in the path of the selfish ones that will be hard to get over, if we may believe the vigorous and outspoken denunciations coming from many quarters, and political capital will be made out of it in many a campaign.

Those gentlemen who early saw the popular drift of the thing, were wise and politic in time, but the advocates of the measure and the recipients of the profits, will have to defend their course against a strong current, of popular feeling, and the general sentiment of the press. Whether it is going to consign them to oblivion remains to be seen, but in the present temper of the press and of the people, it will be a prominent and influential element of favor or of opposition to candidates for office.

THE PRESS EXCURSION.

The excursion of the Massachusetts Press Association took place last week. The association very wisely chose the beautiful month of June for their pleasure trip, when nature is the most fresh and beautiful, and the hotels are in their best condition, and before the rush of summer travel crowds every place of resort. The eastern members with their ladies started from Boston on the morning of the 17th, by the Fitchburg road for the Hoosac Tunnel, gathering accessions of members at points on the route, and had an opportunity to survey the Tunnel, all who desired going through the opening and ascending by the central shaft. Carriages were taken over the mountain, and the first night was spent at the Arnold House, in North Adams, where the business meeting was held, which was very brief, the election of officers being postponed to next winter.

They left North Adams in a special train early Wednesday morning for Troy, where they remained for an hour or two long enough to enjoy a substantial dinner at the Troy House. The cars were then taken over the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad to Glens Falls, whence they were conveyed by stages to the Fort William Henry Hotel on Lake George, where a most delightful social evening was passed. The next day was devoted to a sail over the beautiful waters of Lake George and Champlain, stopping at points of interest, and after a charming day they arrived at Burlington on the afternoon of the 19th, making their headquarters at the American House, and the Van Ness House, where every preparation had been made for their welcome reception.

The evening at Burlington was spent in a social reunion in the dining room of the American House, and resolutions were adopted in memory of Hon. Simon Brown of the New England *Farmer*, Mr. Wetherell of the *Cultivator* paying a feeling tribute to the merits and character of their deceased associate. Speeches were also made by Mr. Dresser of the Webster *Times*, Charles H. Taylor of *American Homes*, Frank W. Miller, of the New Hampshire Editors' Association, John L. Swift, Charles W. Slack, and others, and Mr. Marden of the Lowell *Courier* read a humorous poem. Votes of thanks were also passed to the president and officers of the association for the perfect arrangement and carrying out of the details of the trip.

Some of the members left at this point for home by the Vermont Central road, but a large number took the supplemental trip to Saratoga, where they had a magnificent reception and entertainment at Congress Hall, thence down the Hudson to New York, staying there at the St. Nicholas, and home by way of the Sound on Saturday evening by the magnificent boats of the Fall River line.

The whole excursion was arranged and carried through in the most satisfactory and enjoyable manner; the weather was delightful, and all agreed that it was the finest and pleasantest trip the association had taken.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN ENGLAND.

The progress of the Shah or monarch of Persia, through Europe, has been marked by a series of magnificent receptions in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and finally in England. The most enthusiastic crowds have gathered to welcome him. The royal potentates and families have lavished their most abundant hospitalities, and everything has been done on the part of everybody to give the illustrious stranger a most favorable impression of each city, country and people, where he has made his sojourn. The strangest and most bewildering sights have met his wondering gaze, and he has had every opportunity to compare the results of modern civilization with the semi-barbarism of his own country and people. His Majesty's last reception was in London. He crossed the channel in the royal yacht, escorted by a fleet of iron-clads, and arrived at Dover on the 18th. Salutes were fired, and the royal visitor was received by two of the English princes. The Mayor and corporation of Dover presented an address, to which the Shah replied by thanking them for his kind reception on entering Her Majesty's dominions—"a reception," he said, "which made him feel he was among friends." The Shah and suite, accompanied by the royal princes, took a special train for London. The building was decorated with flags and flowers, and the platform covered with crimson cloth. A heavy rain prevailed, but immense crowds surrounded the place and filled the air [illegible] Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, who cordially welcomed him to England. The entire party then entered carriages and drove slowly to Marlborough House. Not withstanding the inclement weather, which somewhat marred the splendor of the spectacle, the streets, windows and house-tops, along the line of the procession, were filled with people, who kept up a most enthusiastic cheering. The Shah was assigned one of the royal palaces for his sojourn, and every possible honor has been paid him by his English guests.

The Chief Justiceship.—There are as many candidates for the vacant office of Chief Justice as there are States in the Union, and each one has the strongest recommendations. The President has on his hands one of the most perplexing subjects, to make a selection which will do credit to himself, the country, and to the court over which the successful candidate may be called to preside, and it is announced that he will not fill the office until Congress meets. This canvassing and electioneering for an office of this kind seems to us to be all wrong. We always admired that saying of Lord Mansfield, that he approved that popularity which followed, not that which was sought after. The office should seek the man, not the man the office. Although it may be old-fashioned, we should be glad to see the office filled by the best qualified man in the country, without regard to political or partizan opinions or affinities, and we have reason to believe that the President, if left to himself, would like to act in this matter purely in reference to the ability and character of the candidates offered for his nomination. The office is too dignified and of too great importance to the country to be made the reward of any political service however eminent.

The Cholera.—This scourge of the world was announced some months ago in eastern Europe, and we have had telegrams of its appearance in Turkey, in Prussia and Italy, although it does not appear to have committed any very extensive ravages in Europe. Some weeks ago cases were reported at Memphis, Tennessee, and the number of cases and deaths had increased up to last week to fifteen or twenty a day. At Nashville over fifty deaths each day were reported, Saturday and Sunday, and cases were found in Cincinnati and Washington. We have not heard of any cases in any other cities in the southwest, and how or why it made its first appearance at Memphis we cannot imagine. Boards of health in our cities are thus early taking more than the usual precautions to secure health and cleanliness in their respective jurisdictions, and in Boston at least we are satisfied that the most efficient efforts will be systematically made to avert the presence or effects of any pestilential disease. Whether the cholera is going to sweep over the country this season or not, we cannot afford to leave anything to luck and chance, and it behoves the authorities of all cities to be on the alert to meet and prevent this or any other plague.

Poor Children's Picnics.—One of the noblest and pleasantest charities is the one which originated in New York, two summers ago, giving free picnics to the multitudes of poor children of the cities, who are thus enabled to have a day of fresh and pure enjoyment in the fields and woods, or on the water, and to get a taste of the beauties of nature. They were introduced in Boston last year, and a thousand or two dollars was the means of giving three or four thousand children, collected from the pent up streets, alleys and by-ways of the city, a day of amusement which had most gratifying effects upon the participants and afforded a most delightful sensation to all who took charge and were interested in carrying them out. The season is now upon us when they will again be in order, and we are pleased to know that measures are on foot to repeat these pleasant occasions.

Milk Producers' Association.—Mr. Daniel Round, the Secretary, has called an important meeting of the Milk Producers' Association, to be held at the Quincy House, Boston, to-day, Saturday, at eleven o'clock. In the forenoon, to discuss the new statute regulating the size of milk cans, the mode of applying and enforcing it, &c. It is expected there will be a large attendance of farmers, as well as of milk dealers, wholesale and retail.

Another Attempt to Wreck a Train. Another attempt was made Tuesday morning to wreck the steamboat train on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. Two heavy ties were placed across the track in a sharp curve, near Dayville depot, about a quarter of a mile below the scene of the disaster of the 15th inst. Fortunately a factory operative, who was up early working in his garden, saw the obstructions and removed them only about ten minutes before the train passed at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. This affair conclusively proves that the authors of the disaster of the 15th are residents of Dayville, but they have not yet been discovered.

☞ Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or multum in parvo physic. No use of any longer taking the huge, repulsive, nauseous and griping pills, composed of cheap, crude, bulky ingredients, when, by a careful application of chemical science, we can extract all the cathartic and medical properties from the most valuable roots and herbs and concentrate them into a minute Pellet or Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes; 25 cents by all druggists.

UP IN VERMONT.

Special Correspondence of the Ploughman

Middletown Springs—Rutland County—Agricultural Interests—The Slate Product—Gov. Converse—A fine Agricultural Town—A Promenade Concert—An aged Physician—The Dairy Interest—Montvert Hotel.

"Morrisey" Horn, Middletown Springs, Vt., June 24th, 1873.

Our observations in the present visit to Vermont have been confined mostly to Rutland County. We left Boston by way of the Fitchburg railroad, and after a few hours' ride arrived at the growing town of Rutland, the County seat of Rutland County. Middletown Springs was our point of destination.

A stage runs from Rutland to the Springs in two hours, over a delightful road, and this is the route taken by those from Boston. From New York, the Hudson river by steamboat, or the Hudson River Railroad, is taken to Troy, and from thence the Troy and Boston and R. and S. Road to Poultney, Vermont, a point seven miles west of the Middletown Springs. Stages to the Springs connect with the trains from Troy at Poultney.

The western part of Rutland County is not only rich in agricultural interests, but an important mining interest has recently been developed in that locality which adds a very considerable item to the Vermont industries. An excellent quality of slate is found to exist there, and is now extensively quarried and manufactured. The slate region runs along on the western border of Rutland County, adjoining Washington County, N. Y. for a distance of some twenty miles, and from two to four miles in width. It lies in the towns of Fairhaven, Castleton, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet. The slate product is largely increased. Slate is of unquestioned utility, and is used for a great variety of purposes other than roofing. There is an increasing demand for the Vermont slate, on account of the beauty and variety of colors. The colors are purple, green, red and variegated, and it is not unfrequent to see a combination of different colors upon the same roof which gives a pleasing effect. There are several slate mills in the towns named, which manufacture from slate a large variety of articles, such as altars, tablets, table tops, mantels, chimney pieces, coffins and caskets, domestic utensils, &c.

The Vermont slate interest is rapidly growing, and can but become a leading and important branch of industry in that State. The orders on nearly all the leading establishments are in advance of their capacity to supply. The slate rock is reported as inexhaustible.

On arriving at the Middletown Springs on the morning of the 24th of June, we were informed that His Excellency, Julius Converse, of Woodstock, Governor of the State, was expected that day, and did arrive at the Montvert Hotel in company with Maj. Salisbury of Rutland, Hon. R. Buel of Middletown, and Judge Frisbie of Poultney, about noon. We were soon informed that the Vermont Legislature, at its last session, had appropriated a liberal sum for the erection of a monument in the town of Tinmouth, six miles east, to the memory of Judge Nathaniel Chipman, one of the ablest jurists and statesmen in the country, to be erected under the direction of the Governor, and that the Governor had come to meet a committee to make the necessary arrangements for procuring and erecting the same. After dinner the Governor and committee held their meeting and the arrangements were made. The occasion called together a goodly number of the citizens of the town and vicinity, and a very pleasant social intercourse was kept up at the Montvert Hotel during the afternoon, in which the Governor participated. In the evening, several parties came from Rutland, Poultney and the adjoining towns, and altogether created a lively time, which all seemed to enjoy. The guests and citizens present assembled in the large parlor and dining room above nine o'clock in the evening and were addressed by the Governor in a short but very happy speech. He first said that the object of his visit to Middletown was to perform a duty which a Vermont statute imposed upon him, viz.: the procuring a monument to the name of the illustrious Chipman. It was pleasant to him to discharge this duty, which the State had too long neglected, and he intended to do it faithfully and well. That the size and character of the monument had been agreed upon between himself and the committee, and the committee were charged with the duty of procuring the same from one of the well known Rutland marble establishments, and have the same erected at the earliest day practicable, which would be but a few weeks in the future, when the same would be unveiled with due and proper ceremonies.

Governor Converse said it was fortunate for himself that the occasion had brought him to Middletown; he had seen the sure indications of a fine agricultural town, and such indications always gave him pleasure. Such fine looking farms, apparently so well managed, gave unmistakable evidence of a happy and prosperous people. A people in this county with a good and well managed farming interest could be relied on, and found it everywhere a true index to the state of civilization as well as to the material prosperity of a people.

Again, he was happy to visit this new watering place, and see a locality in the State of Vermont, apparently so well adapted by nature as a place to recruit the wasted energies of the invalid; and happy, too, to see with his own eyes one of the largest, best arranged hotels in the country. Such architectural beauty and finish, and in all its appointments it is a model, and it is another of the more recent enterprises in our State, which indicate its advance in material prosperity.

The Governor paid a fine compliment to the proprietor, Mr. Doolittle—a compliment well deserved by that gentleman, who is evidently "the right man in the right place."

The Governor's speech was received with applause and satisfaction, and [illegible] was one of the finest we have attended in city or country. The occasion gave us a fine opportunity of seeing and conversing with the worthy Governor of the noble State of Vermont, and with several others of its well known representative men who were present. We are not only partial to Vermont butter and cheese, but to the Vermont men. A finer looking, more intelligent class of men we never saw collected than at the Montvert Hotel on the occasion of the Governor's visit. Governor Converse is one of the finest examples of high toned character and integrity, as well as of real ability we have seen. Nothing of the politician about him; he received his nomination by the Republican party of that State, while on a visit West, and had prior to the same no knowledge that his nomination was even intended. The people nominated and elected him for the reason that they thought him suitable, and no manipulation by himself or friends affected the result—it was a pure, spontaneous expression of the will of the people. Would not other States profit by this example, if the people should therein do likewise?

We had an interesting interview at the Montvert Hotel on the occasion referred to with Doctor Theopolus Clark, residing some three miles from the Springs. Doctor Clark in a month will be ninety-three years old, and is said to be the oldest practicing physician in the United States. He has resided where he now does since 1806, and has been in that time in the constant practice of his profession. Says "he thinks of retiring from practice soon." He is a man of large intelligence, and both physical and mental faculties are still preserved in a remarkable degree.

We shall not soon forget the enjoyment of this occasion, and as we leave this "gem among the mountains" as the town has been called, we shall carry with us a still more favorable impression of the character of its people, and of the value of its material wealth than heretofore received.

In our sojournings in Vermont we have seen everywhere the evidences of happiness, thrift and prosperity, and we hasard our reputation for good judgment in expressing the opinion that it is one of the most prosperous states in the Union, and in its future, one of the most promising. Certain it is that its soils are rich and productive. It has its hills and mountains and yet statistics from the census returns show that the value of agricultural products in this State are fully equal to that of any other State, east or west, on a like amount of territory. In no State is there a richer or more prosperous dairying interest.

This has now become the leading agricultural interest in the State, though the raising of wool is still the business of very many farmers. A cheese factory is found in almost every town, and in many more than one factory. A very fine quality of cheese is made at these factories, and the work seems to be conducted in a scientific and skilful manner. The Vermont butter, too, has a world wide reputation for excellence of quality and does credit to the Vermont women. The hill pastures, which in fact afford a sweeter feed than low or flat lands, and the running brooks of pure water, which [illegible]

We were politely received in our short stay at Rutland, by Albert H. Tuttle, the enterprising editor and proprietor of the *Rutland Daily Herald*, the leading Republican daily in Vermont.

The Montvert Hotel has the hearty co-operation of the leading men of this section, including Hon. J. Burdett, Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, Hon. Merritt Clark of the Poultney National Bank, A. W. Gray, Esq., Rev. Mr. Myrick, and citizens generally.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE NORTHFIELD DISASTER.

Cadiz, June 18—The Admiralty Court of Cadiz has completed the investigation into the sinking of the ship Northfield by the Spanish steamer Murillo. A verdict was rendered severely censuring the captain of the Murillo and suspending his certificate for nine months.

SURVEYS AND SKETCHES IN THE HOLY LAND.

London, June 18.—Correspondence from Jerusalem states that the geological plate just completed by the Oriental Topographical Corps, now engaged in making surveys and sketches of the Bible lands, shows that the hill of Calvary and skull shaped line of the upper strata of the hill outside of the Damascus Gate and near the north wall of Jerusalem is strongly suggestive of the Golgotha, or place of the skulls. The report says the theory of this hill being Calvary. The Oriental Topographical Corps have arranged, by means of telegraph, from points in Jerusalem, for accurate barometric notification of the altitudes on the coast between the Mediterranean and Dead Sea.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, June 19.—A despatch from on board the Great Eastern, dated Valentia bay, reports that up to that hour 453 miles of cable had been paid out. The Great Eastern was then in latitude 52 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 39 degrees 36 minutes.

RUMORED DISAGREEMENTS IN THE SPANISH CABINET.

Madrid, June 20.—There are rumors of disagreements in the Cabinet which may lead to another Ministerial crisis.

AN INSURGENT DEFEAT.

The Gaceta announces that the united Carlist bands of Valles, Quico, Ventosa and others have been defeated by the National troops in the province of Lerida. The insurgents lost thirty-three killed. The chieftain Quico was wounded, and Ventosa was taken prisoner.

BALL IN HONOR OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

London, June 20, Midnight.—The city of London gave a grand ball at Guildhall, in honor of the Shah of Persia. The decorations were magnificent. Three thousand guests were present. Among the most distinguished were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch and Princess Dagmar, members of the Cabinet and the principal Ambassadors. The Shah, on entering the hall, was presented by the Lord Mayor with an address in a gold casket. The spectacle was one of extraordinary brilliancy.

THE THUNDERER DISCOURAGED.

The Times takes a discouraging view of the progress of reform in financial and commercial circles in New York city, and thinks the efforts to break up municipal rings are gradually becoming weaker and will soon cease altogether.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY—MARTOS TO FORM A NEW ONE.

Madrid, June 22.—The Constituent Cortes has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present Government, but authorizing Senor Margall, President of the Ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The Ministers have consequently tendered their resignations. Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital.

Madrid, June 23.—Senor Martos and Senor Margall has been conferring with Deputies of the majority in the Cortes in regard to the composition of the new Cabinet. It is believed Estevenez will remain at the head of the War Department, and that Mi-sonave, Palanca and Carvajal will accept portfolios.

THE DEMANDS OF THE MINISTRY.

It is reported that Senor Castelar is engaged in drawing up a proclamation for the Spanish republic, which is to be analogous to that of the United States of America. The number of States, it is understood, will be fifteen, including Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Madrid is to remain the capital. The President of the Federal Republic is to be elected by universal suffrage, and the term of office will be five years. The Deputies will be chosen by the people. The Deputies will be elected by universal suffrage. A private meeting of a majority of the Assembly was held yesterday, at which Senor Martos, Senor Margall, President of the Council, was present and delivered a strong speech. He demanded the adoption of a vigorous policy, and that extraordinary powers be conferred upon the Government in order to enable it to deal with the enemies who were conspiring for the overthrow of the Republic. Senor Castelar asked for a vote of confidence in the Government, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION—RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER SCHULTZ.

Vienna, June 21.—Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States Exhibition, and Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, has sent a telegram to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. H. Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Garretson was one of the unsuccessful Commissioners, and was reappointed by Mr. Schultz as one of his assistants. Gen. Van Buren has left Vienna, having abandoned all hope of being reinstated. The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Exhibition yesterday and passed through all the sections. His Majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American department, and spent some time in its examination.

AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

Constantinople, June 21.—Gregory Aristurchi Bey has been appointed Turkish Ambassador to Washington, in place of Blacque Bey, who has tendered his resignation to the Sultan.

HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

The report that the Sultan is seriously ill is wholly without foundation.

CONDITION OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Paris, June 22.—The Union newspaper publishes a proclamation [illegible] the Crown Prince Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN EGYPT AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 24.—A treaty has been concluded between the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan, for a mutual protection of their territories, by which it is agreed that in the event of the invasion of Turkey by a hostile force, the Khedive is to give the Sultan a force of 150,000 troops.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Havana special advices report heavy fighting in the Manzanilla district, in which the insurgents were uniformly successful, and a number of the Spanish soldiers were killed. Repeated minor engagements have occurred in the Camaguey, with considerable losses on both sides. The insurgent General Garcia is reported to have united the commands of Generals Diaz, Gomez and Prado, and with the formidable forces thus formed, it is operating between Bayamo and Manzanilla. Ten prominent citizens have been banished from Manzanilla by a general order of expulsion.

The Spanish inhabitants of Havana are a good deal exercised and excited by the uncertain condition of affairs in the mother country.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TO THE CORTES.

Madrid, June 24.—In the Cortes, last night, Senor Margall made a formal announcement of the resignation of the Ministry, and asked time to form a new Cabinet, the programme of which, he said, would be liberty, order and justice. The debate on the policy of the Government was postponed until Friday. Senor Castelar declared that he accepted for himself and his political friends, the responsibility for the acts of the late Cabinet. The Cortes rejected a proposal for a reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt.

A CARLIST DEFEAT.

The War Department has advices of the defeat by the Republican troops of the united bands of Carlist leaders, Elio, Dorregaray and Otto. The insurgents lost 60 killed and 300 wounded.

—Class Day at Cambridge last Friday was a success of its kind, but the day proved to be one of the most uncomfortable for the riotousness of the dust.

RED AND RUN.

—At least 4 of the New York dailies is making a lonsiery against the appallingly filthy condition of the streets; but we question if it would owe the press of Boston and other cities wage-couple against going to New York this same from apprehensions of the yellow fever cousters. There is apt to be more or less newspaper buncomb about these matters.

—The unhappy victims of rose cold and hay fever are now the full tide of enjoyment from their annual station. Summer is anything but a pleasant season for this large and increasing class.

—The transfusion of the blood of a lamb into the veins of a crazed patient in the Louisville Hospital had rated, so far, with wonderful success.

—Browning life of his last poem, "Red Cotton Night Cantry" is about as affected as the style of heroes itself. Shakspeare said some fine things pretty clear English.

—The Spaniss do not know how to "walk Spanish" on the subject of a republic. A fine thing to talk republic at Madrid, with a grinding tyranny at Evana.

—The last naval census shows that the entire body of capitists, the proprietary class in the country, number but 42,587.

—The Japanese ministers, too, are overtaken with financial embarrassments, and are resigning accordingly.

—The proposed St. Louis industrial exposition will hardly wheld this fall. Things don't work right for it.

—Tolstera has joined the Left, and thinks himself in the Rest, no doubt, in so doing.

—More than fifty thousand arrests were made in New York last year, in consequence of intoxication.

—The Shah of Persia sent his wives home again when he reached Moscow, though they pleaded with tearsto be permitted to go on with their lord and master.

—The female operatives in the Lowell Mills have provided a home, out of their own earnings, [illegible] who pretends to understand them at all ever undertook to claim for them that they are witty, or anything of that sort.

—An ingenious colored man in Delaware has whittled out a small model of a steamboat, perfect in all its details. He has put it up for a vane, and when the wind blows it sets every part of the machinery in motion. The genius is said to be wholly uneducated who produced this diminutive model.

—The leading hotels of San Francisco are said to pay thirty-three per cent. more for water than for flour, so that they can well afford to stir in the latter pretty thick.

—J. B. Booth, the brother of Edwin Booth, will assume the management of the latter's fine theatre in New York, next fall.

—Drouth is drying up all the crops, even to the fish crop.

—The new and costly theatre at Malta has been burned, and at one time the inhabitants were overcome by a panic, fearing that the flames must inevitably communicate to the powder magazine.

—A granite pedestal is to supplant the one of sandstone for the Everett statue in the public garden.

—Fish are disposed to be high in this market, but then the peach crop promises to do big things in little Delaware.

—One of the Modoc chiefs found it impossible to endure his stoical reflections as a prisoner, and so unstoically put the muzzle of a loaded gun to a vulnerable part, and terminated his Indian sufferings.

—The true character of the Southern bonds gives the Wall street broker a good deal of trouble about these days.

—Pennsylvania oil borers are going round to do it in Japan, instead of making a short cut straight through.

—Question: Whether fusil oil is always fusil said. Oil helps some things, however.

—This June weather is very much mixed, with almost everything but water.

—The Buckingham is to be the name of the next new hotel on Broadway, New York. Will they fry chops and potatoes any better there than at the chop home some distance below?

—It may be as well to say here that the Boston base ball club beat the Philadelphia base ball club in this city recently. No room for description or figures.

—A large quantity of goods has floated away from the wrecked steamer Atlantic, in consequence of the continued rough weather's preventing the work of the divers.

—Old Guizot, nearly ninety, is credited with being at the bottom of the movement in France that floored Thiers. The two men have been life long political antagonists.

—There are more than a thousand underground residences in New York, and the authorities are at last making great efforts to keep off epidemic.

—The Museum of Ashland, Ky., has been appropriately presented with the "court dress" worn by Henry Clay at the time he was special ambassador for signing the Treaty of Ghent.

—The city of Brooklyn proposes a tax of over five dollars on each hundred. We should think the inhabitants would want a bridge, to help them get away.

—The appropriate, but funny, title of the little paper to be published during the Maine General Hospital Fair, at Portland, is "The Tonic." Better a good deal than medicine.

—The Sultan of Turkey has but made a tardy virtue of a pressing necessity, in granting to the Khedive of Egypt independent civil, military and diplomatic rights. Egypt will now go her own gait, and promises to become rejuvenated.

—The best part of the burnt district of Boston will be covered with fine and substantial edifices by the time the first anniversary of the November Fire comes around.

—This is the very height of the season for College and Academy Commencements The ladies and lasses leave dear old associations with a sad sort of joyfulness, as it were.

—Mr. Kalloch, once Reverend, is a candidate for United States Senator from Kansas, in place of Pomeroy, who was scotched, if not killed, by Senator York's unexpected exposure.

—The theory of Mr. Joseph Bird, of Cambridge is, that a great deal of water is thrown away at the extinguishment of fires. He makes a small machine that performs wonderful things on a very little fresh water capital.

—"Bessey and I," are still "out," and so are Casleton and the imaginary "Miss Emerson." It is very cheap advertising.

—A new railroad line, twenty minutes shorter than the Air-Line, has been opened between Washington and New York, via York, Pa.

—Cholera is breaking out all through the Danubian provinces, and Italy is beginning to manifest decided alarm.

—The death of Horace F. Clark, of New York, removed a most active railroad manager from the field. He was interested in almost all of the great railway enterprises, and his fortune is estimated at ten millions.

—The idea is that the Shah of Persia visits England at this time in order to secure the friendship of England to ward off the threatened encroachments of Russia.

—Commissioner Shultz has resigned from the Vienna Exhibition, and ex-Commissioner Van Buren has [illegible]

—Bickles raised his hands and turned pale when the conviction of Sharkey of murder in the first degree was announced to him. His turn will certainly come, and the trial will be short.

—Heated corn is stirring up trouble among the corn speculators of Chicago.

—Mayor Havermeyer has ordered Chief of Police Matsell to close up every faro bank in New York.

—The new abbatoir at Brighton has gone into operation, and the first creature slaughtered there was a beef, weighing a thousand pounds dressed.

—The long continued suit between the Second National and the State Banks, of this city, growing out of a fraudulent use of securities, has at length been amicably adjusted.

—The biggest kind of a Black Crook is to be brought out at Niblo's next Fall.

—The yellow fever is really in Brooklyn, and the authorities are taking excessive pains to eradicate it. They will have a heavy fight in New York this season with epidemics.

—The President reported as saying that he would select a Chief Justice from among the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

—Secretary Robeson has made out an exceedingly readable report of the Polaris expedition, whose chief discovery, is that what Kane thought the open polar Sea proves to be only straits, and they accordingly named Robeson's Straits by Cain Hall.

—There are three heads behind the MacMahon government: France; Henry V, the young Prince Imperial, and the Count of Paris.

—The War Department invites proposals for a quarter of a million gravestones for the graves of the Union dead, that an army of patriots to be sacrificed to Clear!

—The fire [illegible] kept up all over the country with a wasteful[illegible]ness. The wonder will soon be there is anything left to burn.

Louis Wagner Convicted.—The trial of Wagner was concluded last week by a verdict of guilty. The verdict was founded almost entirely on circumstantial evidence, and during the course of the trial, although the murder was a most atrocious one, and prejudice, at the outset, was strong against the prisoner, yet the popular sympathy wavered, and the good appearance and apparently straightforward story of the prisoner on the stand gained upon the sympathies of the audience. The arguments for the defence and for the government were equal to any forensic efforts at the bar, and the close of the attorney general was considered unusually powerful. He overcame the effect of the trial of the wristband of the bloody shirt on the hand of the accused, by the simple remark that the defendant's counsel would never have allowed the experiment to be tried, unless they had *known* it was too small. The trial was fairly conducted, and every opportunity furnished Wagner to make his defence, and now that it is over the community is to be congratulated that the fearful mystery of the murder is solved, and the guilty man is promptly convicted, and without setting up the flimsy pretences and quibbles which are so common in capital trials. An exception as to the jurisdiction of the State of Maine over Smutty Nose Island remains to be argued before the Supreme Court.

Arrival of the 168th Saxony Regiment Band.—The band of the 168th Saxon Regiment arrived at New York, in the Vandalia, Monday afternoon. The musicians were received by Colonel Charles Spencer's 5th Regiment, and marched up Broadway in the evening. Their instruments are unique and [illegible]

☞ Call for Eureka Machine twist and Eureka Button Hole twist, if you want the best.

SALES OF STOCKS.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

Gold	115¼
Eastern R. R.	105
Boston & Maine	107½
Boston & Lowell	120
Fitchburg	129½
Boston & Albany	143
Boston & Providence	150½
Old Colony & Newport	111
Metropolitan Bank	87
Bank of North America	102
Howard Bank	111
Eagle National Bank	115½
First National	161½
Merchants	131
Third National	141½
Shawmut	122
Exchange National Bank	174½

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,** will commence this day, and close out their stock at COST and LESS.

CANTON MATTINGS, one shilling.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, $1 to $1 25.
3-FRAME BRUSSELLS, $1 50.
EXTRA SUPERFINES, $1.
TWO-PLYS, 80 to 75 cents.
PRINTED BERLINS, 75 cents
FLOOR OIL CARPETS, 28 cents.
COCOA MATTINGS, 50 cents
$12 RUGS for $7.
$10 RUGS for $5 50.
1000 ENGLISH CRUMB CLOTHS, $8, $9, $10
according to size—worth $12 to $20.

And also the ENTIRE STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of Carpets, of high and low grades.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.,
373 Washington Street, Boston, Next Building to Adams House. 1m14-3t

☞ German Tapestry Carpeting for 25 cents per yard. A new low priced carpet for summer wear to take the place of straw matting. Also, carpets are selling out of Brussels in figures and colors, and are the most durable of any to be had for the money. Having purchased the entire stock on hand—400 rolls—shall close them out to my customers at the above low price, which is less than the cost of production. H. Chondall, Manager Carpet Hall, Mercantile Bank Building, 387 Washington Street, Boston.

Two PLY carpets at 50 cents per yard at Crowell's Carpet Hall, 387 Washington Street, Boston.

All-wool ingrain carpets 75 cents per yard at Crowell's Carpet Hall, 387 Washington Street, Boston.

Floor oil-cloths in wide sheets—a large stock at manufacturer's prices—at Crowell's Carpet Hall, 387 Washington Street, Boston.

Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, English and American productions. Price $1 per yard and up, at Crowell's Carpet Hall, 387 Washington Street, Boston. 3t7-2

☞ Send to Guy & Brothers, Boston, for a Price List of Crockery and Housekeeping Goods. See advertisement. my10-3t

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

All good housekeepers use the Crescent Soap for cleaning house, knives, tin, copper, etc. It will leave a polish on the paint different from any other Soap.
For sale by all grocers. oct25-tf

☞ **E. D. SPEAR, M. D., The Old Indian Doctor.**
So much Celebrated for His Remarkable Cures.
Office, 712 Washington Street, Boston. Dr. Spear can be consulted upon ALL Diseases. sat-tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 19, by Rev. W. R. Alger, Mr. Charles A. Frueh to Miss Elizabeth M. Holbrook, daughter of the late Charles A. Holbrook.

In this city, June 18, by Rev. H. I. Cushman, Mr. Albert P. Harlow to Miss Marion M., daughter of Moses M. Marshall, Esq.

In Danvers, June 16, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Mr. George F. Harwood to Miss Lydia J. Breed, both of Lynn.

In Rockport, June 10, by Rev. Mr. Morrill, Mr. Fred. Welch to Miss Nettie E. Longmaid; June 12, Mr. William H. Emmett to Miss Martha M. Robinson.

In Boston, June 15, by Rev. Mr. Dinsmore, Mr. Joseph M. Neal to Miss Martha A., daughter of the late Rev. Jared Perkins.

In Boston, June 15, by Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. Walter S Whittier of Amesbury, to Miss Mary E. Chamberlain of Georgetown.

In Haverhill, June 18, by Rev. Mr. Tracy, Mr. Dana T. Dudley to Miss Maria A. Wallace; by Rev. Mr. Sweetser, Mr. Albert Shapleigh to Miss Jennie Whitehouse.

In Charlestown, June 17, by Rev Mr. Stowe, Mr. David Spinney to Miss Lottie Anderson, both of Lynn.

In Chatmsford

ALBANY MARKET.

...Throughout the week the market has ruled with no material fluctuations in values. T... Thursday with a moderate attendance of ... al country buyers, whose wants, though no... rather pressing. Dealers wanting had week... es for their Cattle, but buyers were not di... ay it, and it was not until a slight concession ... equal to about $c lb, live weight, that... were induced to take the offerings. ... ere much better, and the decline in prices ... de up in the quality of the offerings. ... ge from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. The steers were mos... r, and on this description very full prices were ... d readily sold, the sales on that day reaching ...

y there was a large attendance comprising ... e leading dealers from New York, a few from ... , large number from Rhode Island, Massa... nd Connecticut, besides very many from ... ounties. They all wanted Cattle, and yet the ... ity reached in the aggregate those of the pre... The greatest drawback to the trade was the ... The ground was very dry and hard, with a power... lowing, the lanes were filled with a dry sand ... ick that one could scarcely breathe in them ... ding stifled. The business was mainly done in ... g before the gale set in, which lasted until ... ntial. The like of it has never been experi... ced in ... t place. ... day it was quite dusty, yet with a full atten... New York and Brighton and quite a number ... desires a lively trade was done. Brighton ... r by far the most liberal purchasers, and the ... r heavy stock at $@ off from last week, but ... dium weight no reduction was made. ... Yorkers took a few, mostly heavy weight... off in the expectation that they would be ... et all that they required on commission. But ... ding the large receipts, the present week ... ay would all be required. ... ots for the week number 9,115 head against ... week, an increase of 1,955 head. In quality ... is much superior. There were many car... ers embraced in the receipts, and among them ... the best ever seen in this market. The ... e good, but a large number of them were be... the season and the trade. Dealers now mainly ... weights, though a few heavy are required ... ly of hotel keepers at the watering places. ... The following are the receipts of the week ... taken from the Central railroad register:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
.....	89	9	21
.....	53	6	6
.....	28	2	8
.....	107	6	26
.....	107	8	21
.....	109	18	21
.....	64	6	19
...ns R. R.	35		
.....	596	55	201

...ing is a comparative statement of the receipts ...ket by rail for the week ending noon to-day ..., estimating cattle 17 head to the car; sheep ...ge 100.

This week	Last week	Total since Jan. 1
... 10,115	8,160	138,840

...our table of comparative value to correspond ...ole ruling of the market this week:

This week.	Last week.
..... $6 87@7 25	$7 00@7 37
..... 6 50@6 87	6 50@6 75
..... 6 00@6 37	6 00@6 37
...ality... 5 50@6 00	5 50@5 00
..... 4 00@5 50	5 00@5 50
..... 4 50@4 75	4 50@5 00

...rel.—There has existed throughout the week ...mand for milkers, with a fair supply. The ...ber about 100 head, all of which were taken ... dealers, New Yorkers and the local trade, at ... ices. We quote as the ruling, common to ... ($50@60); fair to good, $60@65; extra ... ($70@80).

...ttle Market.—Receipts 10,000 head, 600 less than ...ed mostly of a very poor quality. The ... most part has ruled dull, the local trade waste ... and but few taken East. We quote Shipp... common to good, and 6¼ for extra weights ... per lb.

...ep Market.—Receipts 1,000 head, only 1 car load reported, sold at $5 87½ ...ght.—Albany Journal.

CHICAGO MARKET.

The receipts of Cattle at this point during the ... up to 12,37 head, being the largest number ... any one week, but as the quality of the offe... ings up to the average of the past few weeks ... material decline, especially on half be... and thin steers. Only a few good droves we... offered. The shipments to Eastern markets ... large, and with large receipts of Cattle there ... plenty of a fortnight of clean hot weather, ... ality of a fortnight of clean hot weather, ... ality of cattle is valuable. Just ... ow the supply of thoroughly fed corn fed ... , and as large droves are expected to arrive ... the week, it is not improbable that prices ... be considerably decreased, as prices have ... $1 50 in the last two weeks. Sales were ... ly at $4 00@5 00 for inferior to fair thin ... orn fed wintered stock. Stock steers are ... inquired for to a limited extent, but in ... ches sufficient to effect a decline, and ... $3 25@4 25 for light to good grades. ... The receipts of Hogs during the past week ... 27,000, against 31,000 head the week pre... the supply each day did not average over ... 4,000 head, and prices advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs ... stock, and prime advanced 10@15c per 100 lbs ... ter, with the pens empty. ... There has been rather more activity in the ... heep, and prices ruled a shade firmer for the ... The receipts were taken by city butchers ... The shipment of prime ranged from $4 00@4 ... mon to fair, $4 25@4 75 for good to choice ... $2 00@4 00 per head.—*Prairie Farmer.*

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

...Market quiet and prices lower; about ... 1,200 head for the week. Beeves for consumpt... and Calves were dull; sales at $@6c for ... fingers, and $@6@7½ @ head for fresh ... and extra cows; $@$@$@ for common to ... Hogs were lower; sales of corn fed at ... @100 lbs net.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

...ed expressly for the *Ploughman*.

...N KITCHEN MARKET

...*the week ending June 27, 1873.*

RETAIL PRICES.

...IDE QUINCY MARKET.

&c.	Pork, Lard, &c.
E. Heifers & ... @ 51	*Corrected by Flint & Red ards, No. 28.*
... @ 35	Fresh Pork, lb ... 10 @12
... @ 25	Clear Salt Strips ... 11
... @ 25	Sliced Hams ...
... @ 25	Single Ham ... 12 @16
... @ 12	Corned Shoulders ... 7 @10
... @ 14	Briskets ... 9 @10
... @ 14	Smoked Shoulders ... 9 @10
... @ 12	Corned Ribs ... 9 @10
... @ 10	Sausage ... @12
... @ 10	Pigs' Feet ... @ 5
... @ 10	Lard ... @10
...ese, &c.	Veal & Mutton.
C. Chamber...	*Corrected by Hooper & Sons, No. 9 & 11.*
... @ 14	Veal, Extra ... 20 @22
... @ 12	Veal, Shoulder ... @14
... @ 10	Lamb, lb ... 17 @18
... @ 10	Mutton, Leg ... @12
... @ 10	Mutton, Shoulder ... @10
... @ 8	
...try, Game, &c.	
...ed by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.	
... @2 50	Partridges pr. ... @
... @2 50	Pigeons, ... 1 50@2 00
... @ 50	Wild Squabs, dz ... @
... @ 50	Ducks, Mallard ... @
... @ 50	Do. pr. pair ... @
... @ 50	Teal, pr. pair ... 75@1 00
... @ 50	Do. pr. pair ... 2 00@4 00
... @3 50	Brant, pr. pair ... 1 50@2 00
... @ 12	Venison ... @
...Fish, &c.	
Water & Rice ... Nos. 113 and 117	
... @ 12	Mackerel, Spanish, lb ... @
... @ 8	Oysters, solid, ... @
... @ 8	Do. gallon ... @1 00
... @ 8	Perch, lb dog ... @ 6
... @ 17	Pickerel ... 20 @ 25
... @ 17	Quohaugs, sol... lb, 3 quart ... 25 @ 50
... @ 17	Salmon ... @
... @ 17	Salmon, Pickled ... @
... @ 15	Salmon, new ... 25 @
... @ 15	Scollops, lb qt ... @ 75
... @ 12	Smelts, lb ... @ 17
... @ 17	Sword Fish ... @ 12
... @ 20	Shad ... @1 00
... @ 17	Tongues and Sounds ... @ 12
... @ 16	White Perch ... @ 10
...lt and Vegetables.	
...bland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 and 99	
... @ 75	VEGETABLES. Beets, doz bunch ... @1 50
... @ ...	Beans, white ... @
... @ ...	Do. pr. peck ... 1 00@1 25
... @ ...	Beans, string, qt ... @
... @ 12	Cabbage, h'd ... @
... @ 25	Carrots, pr. bush ... 1 00@1 25
... @ ...	Cauliflowers ... @
... @ 25	Corn, Green, dz ... @
... @ 5	Cucumbers, each ... @
... @ 50	Green Herbs bu ... @
... @1 50	Lettuce, p hd ... @
... @ 50	Limes, pickled ... @
... @ 50	Do. gal ... @
... @ 50	Onions, new ... @
... @ 50	Onions, Potato ... @
... @ 50	Do. bush ... @
... @ 50	Pickles, lb gal ... @
... @ 50	Pickles, Mar... noes, pr gal ... @
... @ 50	Potatoes, pk ... 25 @ 37
... @ 50	Potatoes, sweet, pk ... @
... @ 50	Watermelons ... @1 00
... @ 50	Canteloupe ... @
... @ 50	Squashes, Marrow ... @
... @ 50	Squashes, Hubbard, p lb ... @1 50
... @ 50	Tomatoes, bush ... @
... @ 50	Tomatoes, new, p quart ... 50 @ 75
... @ 50	Tomatoes, can ... @ 75

WHOLESALE PRICES.

QUINCY MARKET.

&c.	Pork, Lard, &c.
Holden & ... @ 51	*Corrected by Flint & Red ards, No. 29.*
Pork, Boston ... ex clear, bbl ... 19 00 @20 00	
Boston No. 1 ... P bbl ... 19 00 @20 00	
Boston No. 2 ... 19 00 @20 00	
Ohio ex. clear ... 18 00 @18 00	
Ohio mess ... 17 00 @18 00	
Ohio prime ... 14 00 @15 00	
Lard, P lb ... 9 @ 10	
Ohio leaf ... 9 @ 10	
Hams, Boston ... P lb ... 12 @ 14	
Hogs, whole ... 8 @ 10	
Butter, Cheese, Eggs.	
Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79	
BUTTER. Prime new ... 26 @ 28	
Fine old ... @ ...	
Choice Dairies ... @ ...	
Fair to good Dairies ... 20 @ 25	
Common ... @ ...	
Bakers' ... 12 @ 14	
CHEESE. Factory ... 12 @ 14	
Factory 2d qu ... 12 @ 13	
Farmers' ex ... 12 @ 13	
Farmers' ord ... 8 @ 10	
Eggs. Eggs, fresh ... 20 @ 21	
Eggs, limed ... @ ...	

HAY MARKET

RETAIL.

...ter ton ...	26 00@28 00
...	20 00@22 00
...	16 00@18 00

...D MARKET.

...ay & Son, 51 & 53 North Market St

...51 50	Hungarian Grass ...
...51 50	Seed, P bush ... 3 50@3 00
...	Millet, P bush ... 2 50@2 00
...50	Red Top, P sack ... 4 00@4 50
...10	R. T. Seed Grass ...
...	P bush ... 3 00@3 50
...50	Spring Rye, P bush ... 1 50@1 75
...50	Wheat, Spring, P bush ... @2 50
...50	Orchard Grass ...
...	bush ... @ 4

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ Peterson's cheap edition of Charles Dickens's works embraces the *Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices*, which, although not so well known, contains some of the best traits of the author, and should go with his collected works. The price is 25 cents.

☞ *Life in Danbury.* Who has not heard of "the Danbury *News* man," his constant flow of wit and humor, which has given that paper a national reputation? For the benefit of those who have the taste to repersue many of his best efforts, he (Mr. James M. Bailey) has prepared a collective volume with the above title, which we are sure will meet with a large circulation, and supply an extensive demand. Shepard & Gill, Boston.

☞ The *Nursery* for July, published by John L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, is a most attractive number of that most bewitching periodical for children. Its stories are varied, well written and adapted to the youngest readers or listeners, while the pictures are all capital, and are drawn by the hands of true artists. The *Nursery* supplies to the infants a source of boundless delight and entertainment, and every family should have it.

☞ *May*, one of Mrs. Oliphant's most exciting and entertaining novels, is published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, in their library of choice fiction. Her name is guarantee of its standard merit.

☞ *Bachelder's Illustrated Tourist's Guide* of the United States, is a very beautiful and attractive volume, two-thirds of which is taken up with a description of Gettysburg and the events and scenes of the great and decisive battle of the Rebellion. Gen. John B. Bachelder has been popularly identified with that great event by his great painting of the scene, and his lectures delivered in portions of the country. No one is more competent to describe and illustrate then he, and the book is well adapted to meet a popular demand. It is illustrated and explained by a large topographical drawing, and by many fine engravings. The other part is descriptive *of many of the finest* and most picturesque and with the information to tourists. Published by the author, at 149 Washington St., Boston, and for sale by Lee & Shepard.

☞ *Cyrilla*, or the Mysterious Engagement, a novel by Baroness Tautphœus, author of the "Initials," and other high class novels, has been recently republished in the series of standard novels, by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

☞ The *Kansas Magazine* for July, has a list of very readable and entertaining papers. Fifty Days of History, contains a full and impartial narrative of the famous Pomeroy Bribery case of last winter, by one thoroughly conversant with the facts. The articles are fresh and imbued with western originality and snap. The *Kansas* is a vigorous young product of the West, and holds its own well with the eastern magazines.

☞ The July *Aldine*, published by James Sutton & Co., New York is a beautiful number of this superlatively excellent art periodical. It opens with a full page illustration from one of John S. Davis's paintings, entitled, Catch Him. Moonlight on the Shenandoah, Hell Gate Ferry, are other beautiful full page engravings. These with the multitude of lesser but quite as beautiful drawings, make the number a splendid collection of pictures, and all by the most skillful artists. The literary part of the *Aldine* is always excellent, and by itself should give it a rich rank among our monthly magazines, while the pictures with which it abounds are nowhere to be found in such beauty and perfection.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book* for July, has a beautiful frontispiece, On the Stile, and the fashion plates and patterns will be found most acceptable to its million lady readers. *Godey's* keeps up with the age, and is continually adding new features which secure its well earned popularity.

☞ The *Phrenological Journal* for July, published by Samuel R. Wells, N. Y., has a portrait and sketch of the late Chief Justice Chase, and a great variety of scientific and miscellaneous articles.

☞ *What to Wear?* published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, is a significant little volume, writen by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. It discusses ably and forcibly many of the eccentricities of modern female dress, and is full of suggestions which should be conned by every thoughtful woman.

☞ *Our Young Folks* for July, published by James R. Osgood & Co., is a well filled and finely illustrated number of this very popular magazine. Mr J. T. Trowbridge continues his tale for boys, Doing his Best, with some very entertaining chapters, and there is a variety of attractive and racy articles by old and new contributors. The Dutchman and the Big Fish, anonymous, is enriched with some strikingly humorous illustrations.

☞ *Responsive Worship*, a discourse by Dr. Wm. Ives Buddington, is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

☞ *Blackwood's Magazine* for June, is republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York. Its articles are a continuation of the tale of The Parisians, and of the Doctor Abroad, Amateur Theology, conclusion of A True Reformer, Our Coming Guest, Mrs. Oliphant's Novels, and the Gladstone Administration. The four British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Monthly are republished by the above house at $15,00 a year.

NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The important office of United States District Attorney in Boston, made vacant by the death of Hon. David H. Mason, has been filled by the President by the appointment of Hon. George P. Sanger, whose ability and qualifications for the office are undoubted. He was for some years judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and since then served with success for some years in the laborious and responsible office of district attorney for Suffolk County. He is a gentleman of high tone and character, and in his person the dignity of the office will be in every sense well represented.

PROBABILITIES. — The Signal Service Bureau claims that during 1872, eighty per cent. of its predictions of weather probabilities were verified by the results, and seventy per cent. of its cautionary signals were realized in storms.

New Advertisements.

JUNE, 1873.

THE

SPRAGUE MOWER

EXCELS ALL OTHERS

—IN—

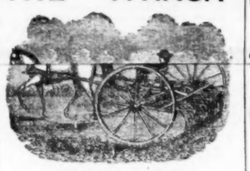
LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT,
SIMPLICITY,
STRENGTH,
DURABILITY,
LOW PRICE.

LOOK.

3 1-2 feet Cut $90.00
4 " " 95.00
4 1-2 " " 100.00

—ALSO—

THE "ITHACA"



HORSE RAKE,

—AND—

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—

HAYING TOOLS,

ALL KINDS,

—AT—

JOS. BRECK & SONS,

51 North Market St., Boston.

jn28-2t

Wanted.

A GOOD MAN or BOY to assist on the farm; also a girl to do general housework.

E. H. CHAPIN,
North Hadley, Mass.

jn28-2t

Partridge Cochins

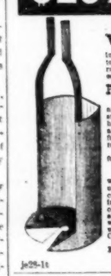
AND LIGHT BRAHMAS. To reduce stock, I will sell Fowls 1 year old at $3 00 each, or 5 for $5 00. My Brahmas took 1st and 3d premiums, and Cochins 3d premium at the New Hampshire State Poultry Show. Brown and White Leghorns at low prices.

GEO. A. BROWN,
Keene, N. H.

jn28-2t*

$25 A DAY!

on an average, is made with this



WELL AUGER

in good territory. It bores any diameter and depth and ordinary earth at the rate of 100 feet per day. The greatest tool in the world for

PROSPECTING FOR COAL.

The augers are made of cast cast steel and warranted to bore in a soft lime stone, soft sand stone, clay, coal and hard pan, and by the use of the door and valve, a perfect cylinder auger is formed; this making it the only successful auger in QUICKBAND.

Farm, Township and County rights for sale on reasonable terms.

$200 REWARD

will be paid to any one that will inform us of a business that requires as little capital and pays as well as the well boring business. We invite the doubtful to come to St. Louis and see the auger work, and if it does not work as represented, we will pay their Railroad fare both ways. Send for circular for Illustrated Catalogue which explains everything.

Address WELL AUGER CO.,
BOX 2806, St. Louis, Mo.

jn28-13t

DO NOT

CHEAPEN YOUR HOUSE

BY USING A POOR BLIND HINGE.

Common Hinge. Solid Wrought Elbow Hinge.

With a constantly increasing demand we have been unable to supply promptly, heretofore, the call for these goods. Over a Million pair having been manufactured in the short time since their introduction. With largely increased facilities we can now supply the country with a

BLIND HINGE

INTRINSICALLY BETTER, AT A LESS COST than many others now used. Manufactured from superior iron with Hooks adapted to the different methods of Hanging Blinds, for 1 2 1-2 Cents to 30 Cents per pair. Special discount to the trade.

Also, largest variety of IMPROVED BLIND FASTS in the country.

B. D. WASHBURN & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in all descriptions of articles for Doors, Sash and Blinds.

jn28-12t

FIREWORKS

FOR JULY 4th.

Flags, Lanterns, Balloons, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers, &c.
Wholesale & Retail.

For private use Our Boxes of assorted pieces are a specialty. They give the utmost satisfaction. Committees of Cities, Towns and Clubs who desire PUBLIC DISPLAYS, are referred to our exhibitions the past ten years on Boston Common, under the direction of the City of Boston, as guarantee of excellence.

Send for Price List. Order early and address H. T. WELLS, Agent of the New England Laboratory, C. E. Masten, Pyrotechnist Office 37 Kingston St., corner of Bedford St., Boston.

jn28-1t

New Advertisements.

COPPER WEATHER VANES.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

in the New England States of

DIFFERENT DESIGNS

from all others, which can only be found at the Manufacturers,

M. D. JONES & CO.,

No. 52 Sudbury Street,

BOSTON.

☞ Send for Illustrated Price List. K

—ALSO—

A larger variety of IRON FOUNTAINS, VASES, STATUARY, &c., can be seen at our Store than all other stores combined.

jn28-tf

KINGS'

PATENT MOWER KNIFE GRINDER

GAVE the best satisfaction last year. The knives are not overground, consequently last longer and cut easier. Requires only one man or boy to do the work with ease. No one using a Mowing Machine can afford to do without it. Price, $20.00. A liberal discount to the trade and Mowing Machine Agents.

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
81 Merchants' Row, Boston, Agents for Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

jn25-2t

Eggs for Hatching,

PARTRIDGE Cochins, at $3,00 per dozen; Light Brahmas, $2,00, or two dozen for $3,00. Both the above from as good stock as there is in the State.

WM. R. PEASE, M. D.,
Oxford, Mass.

sp13-13t

For Sale.

GROUND BEEF and PORK SCRAPS, GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, GROUND BONE, and all other varieties of FEED FOR FOWLS.

Millet, P bush ... 2 50@2 75
Red Top, P sack ... 4 00@4 50
R. T. Seed Grass ... P bush ... 3 00@3 50
Spring Rye, P bush ... 1 50@1 75
Wheat, Spring, P bush ... @2 50
Orchard Grass ... bush ... @ 4

Send for circular.

JACOB GRAVES & CO.,
26 North Market Street, Boston.

mh18 tf

New Advertisements.

MOWING MACHINE TRIALS.

THE

YOUNG EAGLE

TRIUMPHANT!

First best over all others at New York Fair sold, and the only kind sold at Vermont.

It proves to be of very Light Draft, Very Strong, and Very Reliable.

THE STOCK SMALL. ORDER EARLY.

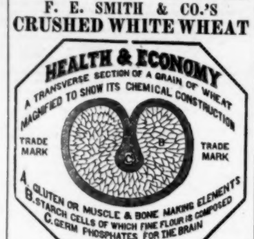
☞ Clipper Steel Finger Bar used.

GEO. B. WEAVER,
GENERAL AGENT,
Newport, R. I.

jn26-2t

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S

CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT



Manufactured at the ATLANTIC FLOUR MILL, BROOKLYN, N. Y. SUPERSEDES ALL MEDICINE FOR THE RELIEF OF DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, &c.; AND AT THE SAME TIME SUPPLIES THE BODY WITH THE BEST KNOWN NOURISHMENT.

CAUTION.—Every package of the genuine will have the above trade mark upon it.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING

Gas-Tight Furnace,

Has proved to be the most durable and powerful Furnace ever introduced, THOUSANDS of them being in use at the present time. They are confidently invited in the assurance that the more strict the examination, the more it will commend itself.

Every part is Cast Iron.

Every Joint is Horizontal and Double Packed, making the escape of GAS IMPOSSIBLE.

It is Self-Clearing.

It is Economical.

It is adapted to all classes of Buildings.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND,

GEO. W. WHITE & CO.,
19 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

jn28-13t

ONONDACA CHIEF MOWER

—AND—

SELF-RAKING REAPER COMBINED.

The Pony Mower,

FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES.

Patented and Manufactured by

PRESTON & CHENEY BROS.,
MANLIUS, N. Y.

The above, after a thorough TEST, are very highly commended. Their simplicity, durability, lightness of draught, ease and promptness of action in every emergency, make them "THE MACHINES" for New England.

Descriptive Circulars sent on application. For sale by

E. H. CHAPIN,
NORTH HADLEY,
General Agent for Massachusetts.

☞ Orders promptly filled. jn14-tf

SEA SHORE

Summer Resort.

The Hyannis Land Company own large tracts of Land and several miles of beach, on the south shore of Barnstable, and offer for sale Cottages and Sea Shore Lots very attractively located.

Hyannis is among the pleasantest of the villages of Cape Cod, and from its hills there is an extensive land and sea view, embracing Martha's Vineyard, and Point Shannon, the summer residence of R. B. Forbes, Esq. The prevailing winds are mild, from the southwest, over the waters of Vineyard Sound. The Bathing is safe and warm.

Visitors will find the Iyanough House a popular Hotel, within a short distance of the Railroad Station in Hyannis Village. A new Hotel at "Hyannis Port," where Cottages are being built, will be opened about June 15 Price moderate.

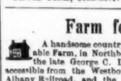
Persons wishing to examine the Lots, with reference to purchasing, can obtain railroad tickets at reduced rates at the Land Company's office.

For information and plans, reference may be made to Mr. James Gray of the Company's Agent, No. 25 Tremont Row, in Boston, or to Mr. Russell Sturgis, agent at Hyannis.

C. C. ESTY,
WM. HOYNTON,
SAM'L SNOW,
DAVID FISK, Treasurer. } Trustees.

May 31, 1873-8t

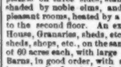
Farm for Sale.



A handsome country residence and valuable Farm, in Northboro'; the residence of the late George C. Davis. This place is accessible from the Northboro' station on the Boston & Albany R.Road, and the Northboro' station on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, and contains 90 acres of excellent land, in good order, of easy cultivation, with abundant wood, water, and good fruit, fish ponds and small water power. The House is modern built, piazza on three sides, stands upon a large open lawn shaded by noble elms, and contains 19 spacious and pleasant rooms, heated by a furnace, with water carried to the second floor. An excellent Barn, with Carriage House, Granaries, sheds, etc., and tenement House with sheds, shops, etc., on the same. Also, adjoining, 2 Farms of 60 acres each, with large and comfortable Houses and Barns, in good order, with suitable sheds and outbuildings, ponds of water, fruit and shade trees. The land in these Farms could easily be divided to suit purchasers. Also wood, timber and pasture lands, in large or small lots, in different parts of the town. A remarkably fine herd of Ayrshire cattle and the farming tools would be sold with the place if desired. Inquire of HENRY C. DAVIS, 76 Chauncey street, Boston, of A. W. SEAVER, cashier National Bank, Northboro', or on the premises.

jn21-8t

Administratrix Sale.



Will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M., one lot of Woodland, about 14 acres, and about 16 acres of Mowing and Woodland, situated in the north part of Acton, belonging to the estate of James Harris.

LYDIA HARRIS, Administratrix.

June 11, 1873. jn14-3t

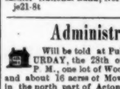
FOR SALE

IN EAST MEDWAY,

The residence and Farm of the late Dr. Abijah Gale, 2 story House with L, connected with barn, with cellar, about 50 acres of land suitably divided into mowing, pasture, wood and shade, grows etc.; very near depot, church and schools. $4500. Apply to Mrs. M. GALE, on the premises, or 18 ALFRED JAMES, 103 State Street, Boston.

mh22-tf

Farm for Sale or Exchange.



The subscriber has two valuable and improved Prairie Farms in Sauk County, Wisconsin, which he will sell or exchange for Eastern Real Estate. Address, J. M. McAFFEE, No. 204 West Springfield Street, Boston.

jn11-tf

For Sale.

Wachusett Mountain situated in Princeton, Mass., containing about 400 acres, 400 of it is covered with a good growth of Oak, Beach, Maple and Hemlock timber. 2 miles from Depot, Worcester Gardner & Barre Railroad. Good stone house on summit. Also Jones Hill situated in Princeton (a beautiful site for a country residence) containing 100 acres, 75 of which is the best pasture in Worcester county. 25 acres (in one piece) of prime upland mowing all of it is cut with a machine.

JOHN BROOKS, Princeton, Mass.

Nov9-1f

Massachusetts Colony.

LOCATED AT PETERSBURG, Valley of the Arkansas River, Kansas, organized as a town with Mayor and full Board of Officers. A recent report states: "Forty nine houses in sight, five more under way, one hotel, three stores, lumber, coal and brick yard, ten teams breaking prairie, five hundred acres ploughed, good weather, good soil and plenty of rain. All anti-fiel."

Managed by the

N. E. COLONIZATION BUREAU,
(Late of Globe Theatre Building.)
Office No. 10 Merchants' Exchange,
State Street, Boston.

Send for Circular. jn21-2t

Choice Fowls and Eggs.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs for sale by

E. P. PERKINS,
238 Broadway, Salem, Mass.

Enclose stamp and send for Circular. jn26-4t

Full Blood Berkshires.

TWO SOWS WITH PIG, and a few pairs SMALL PIGS, for sale at Walnut Hill Farm, Brookline, Mass. Address

J. B. TILLEY,
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

jn21-tf

Shingles and Clapboards!

NOW is the time to repair your Buildings. Great bargains in all kinds of Lumber at

CLARK & LEATHERBEE'S,
Wharves, Albany St., opp. Troy, Albany St., opp. Dedham, Boston.

ly30-52t

1873. 1873.

HAYING TOOLS.

The Largest and Best Stock in Boston.

Among which will be found the celebrated

NEW MODEL BUCKEYE

one and two horse

MOWING MACHINES.

See it before buying any other Machine.

BULLARD'S LATEST IMPROVED HAY TEDDER

with high wheels. The only Machine that gives entire satisfaction.

IMPROVED BAY STATE HORSE RAKES

with wheels and Cast Steel Teeth.

WHITCOMB'S IMPROVED HORSE RAKE

with wheels.

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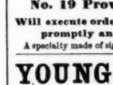

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my15-tf

(*From the Boston Daily News.*)

IT IS QUITE DESIRABLE THAT WE should define our position before the public in reference to what is generally known as the private medical profession. The strides which our reporter has taken toward disclosing the criminal side of the "private" practice ought to receive the unqualified approval of all good citizens, if not bring the culprits to the bar of justice, as it undoubtedly will in some cases. But it must not be supposed that these articles are an attack upon the "quack," ignorance and crime, persist in disgracing it. The man who seeks to treat and cure any private disease is not necessarily a criminal, and he is too often regarded by the purchasers as such. All diseases must be cured or the unfortunate possessor of the same would suffer in consequence, and perhaps extend its contagion to the veins of pure and healthy beings. Our duty, then, in relation to this matter, is two-fold: first, to single out, expose and denounce all who seek to drag the profession into disrepute, and, where their knowledge is defective, to correct their errors by honest and competent treatment. It is held in the belief of many that regular family doctors cannot consistently treat every contagious disease. Heads of families naturally feel averse to having their family physicians do so, and as a consequence the medical profession has become divided. However much or inconsistent this may be with scientific opinion, the fact exists, and public sentiment may, we suppose, be held responsible.

Holding, then, that it was our duty to find, if possible, some reliable medical office where the unfortunate can receive honest treatment by a competent medical man who adds under no fictitious name, and who is responsible for his acts, our reporter made an examination of some twenty of the principal "private" medical offices in the city, and with one exception no place that seemed to guarantee any reliability or medical skill. There was in almost every instance more fraud or swindle connected with the office. Either the "doctor" was only a hotel porter, with some deceased physician's name, or a drug goods clerk with a stolen diploma. It seemed for some time that there was not a reliable "medical institute" in the city.

At last our reporter entered the Morrill Medical Institute, where he found the doctor, Frederick Morrill, willing, indeed desirous, to have the most searching investigation made. This seemed vastly different from the other doctors he had called on. They all protested against any attempt at investigation, and in many instances ordered him to leave the office. Not so, however, with Dr. Morrill. He courted the most thorough scrutiny. The matter was proceeded to

The Poet's Corner.

SUNSET WINGS.

BY DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

To-night this sunset spreads two golden wings
Cleaving the western sky;
Winged too with wind it is, and winnowings
Of birds; as if the day's last hour in rings
Of strenuous flight must die.

Sun-steeped to fire, the homeward pinions sway
Above the dovecote tops;
And clouds of starlings, ere they rest with day,
Sink, clamorous like mill waters, at wild play,
By turns in every copse;

Each tree heart-deep the wrangling rout receives,
But for the whirr within,
You could not tell the starlings from the leaves;
Than one great puff of wings, and the swarm leaves
Away with all its din.

Even thus Hope's hours, in ever-eddying night,
To many a refuge tend;
With the first light she laughed, and the last light
Glows round her still; who natheless in the night
At length must make an end.

And now the mustering rooks innumerable
Together sail and soar,
While for the day's death, like a tolling knell,
Unto the heart they seem to cry, Farewell,
No more, farewell, no more!

Is Hope not plumed, as 'twere a fiery dart?
And, oh, thou dying day,
Even as thou goest must she too depart,
And sorrow fold such pinions on the heart
As will not fly away?

Ladies' Department.

THE OLD MAID'S DARLING.

BY MRS. ROSE DICKERSON.

Margery Hilton's fortune was made.

So she congratulated herself as she gazed exultantly upon the diamond *solitaire* which, but an hour before, Colonel Leslie had placed upon her finger. His words of love still vibrated in her ears, but, strange to say, there was no responsive melody in her young heart, although her lips had promised that she would become his wife. She was a young girl not yet out of her teens, poor, beautiful, and ambitious. Colonel Leslie was fifty, hale, gentlemanly, and rich. He had gone to the little manufacturing village of S—— upon business, had accidentally met with Margery, and, having been enraptured with her beauty, addressed her after a short acquaintance. And so, whilst he was being rapidly borne to his city home, thinking of the loveliness of the young bride he had won, and how abundantly she was making her happy, Margery sat in her chamber dreaming bright dreams to be realized in the future. Her fortune was made! What did it matter now if there had been poverty and privation in the past? Was not the future bright with wealth and splendor?

"I shall have diamonds and laces and society to my heart's content," she mused, gazing from her window into the cloudless east, where the round, rising moon looked softly into her glittering eyes. "I shall purchase them dearly perhaps, but I shall be an 'old man's darling.' Colonel Leslie said so to-night as he placed the seal of our betrothal upon my finger. It is true that there is a great disparity of years between us, but I am satisfied with the contract I have made. I shall be 'clothed in purple and fine linen every day,' and if I am not happy there is no one to blame but myself. I shall no longer be dependent upon those who grudge me even the little morsel I eat."

The wedding was a quiet one. The village had never seen a lovelier bride nor a happier groom, and when after a month's travel the couple took possession of their luxuriant home, Margery again congratulated herself upon the brilliancy of her fortune. Her brightest dreams were meeting with fulfilment. She entered into her new life with all the zest of her fresh young spirits, glorifying in the beauty that had purchased her pleasures, and leaving nothing undone that could enhance her loveliness.

Colonel Leslie accompanied her everywhere she wished to go.

"She is too young, too inexperienced for me to allow her her freedom," he said, caressingly. "She will doubtless tire of this frivolity after awhile, and then we will settle down in that happy home I have so often pictured to myself."

But time wore on and not even the shadow of such a weariness appeared to cloud the young wife's spirits. No gayety was proposed which did not tempt her participation, and no temptation met with resistance.

After a year of patient waiting, the frivolities in which she indulged so freely became so utterly distasteful to him that he could no longer restrain his impatience. But friends interposed, declaring that the lovely Mrs. Leslie should not make a recluse of herself, and offering to accompany her wherever she wished to go. He transferred her, as it were, to their protection, and day after day and night after night he was left alone as mercilessly as though he had been but a hired attendant of the household.

Devoted as he had once been to his wife the strength of his ardor began to abate, and beginning to believe she had married him for his wealth, he determined to restrict her gayeties in a measure. He would make overtures to her reason and judgment, and if they failed he would assert the authority which centered in himself and which she had so seemingly ignored.

He was in the library awaiting Margery's coming, as usual, upon the evening of the most brilliant entertainment of the season. An hour after midnight she entered, radiant in velvet and diamonds. He arose and offered to remove her wrappings.

"Thank you!" she returned, icily, still standing, "but I shall retire immediately, and there is no need of unwrapping here."

"Just as you please," he answered, haughtily, resuming his seat and gazing for a moment into the beautiful face before him; "but I have something to say to you which must be heard here and now."

Margery gathered her cloak more closely about her shoulders, and resting both hands upon the back of the chair by which she was standing, said, almost defiantly:—

"If you have anything to say, please say it as quickly as possible. I am tired and have need of rest; my demands for to-morrow are pressing."

"And mine, Margery, you will find, are more so. I have been trifled with, and my disregard, justice, neglected long enough. first in this household, and that my wishes are entitled to some consideration."

"Perhaps you had better explain," she said, contemptuously; "I do not know that I have the honor of comprehending your remarks."

"I shall certainly be more explicit then," he answered, mildly, still determined not to appear irritated by her indifference. "We have been married almost three years, Margery, and in all that time I have been but a slave at your bidding. It is true that I am more than twice your own age, but I became your husband, fondly believing that in your love my heart would regain its youthfulness, and that you would find comfort and happiness in being an 'old man's darling.' That I have been disappointed I freely acknowledge; that you have been I can but infer. I realize now the vanity of the hope which led me to unite old age with youth, since our tastes are so dissimilar. What I have to say to you, however, is this: that I desire you to relinquish, in a measure, those frivolities which are separating us so surely and so utterly."

Margery looked for a moment into his face, and said:—

"Suppose I do not desire to renounce those pleasures which you seem to condemn so heartily?"

"Then I shall resort to that authority which, as your husband, is vested in me."

"And if I do not choose to submit to that authority?"

"That is not a question to be discussed between us," he exclaimed, emphatically, now thoroughly aroused and irate. "I am master of this house, as you will find to your cost. That you have never cared for me except as the representative of the wealth which purchases your pleasure, is too plain a case to admit of argument. But there is one thing of which you may rest assured; whilst you bear my name it must remain unsullied as when you received it. I do not wish you to regard me as a brute, nor yet as a tyrant, but this continual dissipation must cease. I am too old to be dragged from one scene of gayety to another, tied, as it were, to the wheels of your triumphal chariot, and since I cannot attend you, you must confine yourself more at home. You can retire now if you please, but remember that I expect your compliance with my wishes."

"Thank you for the privilege!" she returned, sarcastically. "I shall not retire, however, until this question is definitely settled." Her eyes glowed like midnight stars, and upon her white forehead the beads of perspiration sparkled like diamonds in the full blaze of the chandelier beneath which she stood. "That I do not love you, Colonel Leslie, you seem to be well aware. I married you because I was dazzled by those visions of splendor which you placed before my eyes, and I sighed for them as those who travel in sandy deserts thirst for water. Fashion and society are my idols, and disconnected from them I would not turn over my hand to live another hour. I shall not give them up without a struggle, you may rest assured, but the victory is not always to the strong. Good-night!" she added, turning from him and leaving the room with the air of an empress.

Colonel Leslie, stunned and mortified by her confession, buried his face in his hands. This was a bitter ending of his pleasant dream; this cold, calculating woman, the wife who presided over his home.

"She shall have her own way," he suddenly, stoically resolved. "If she married me, as she says, for my wealth, she shall not be cheated in the bargain. She shall enjoy her freedom unmolested while I live, and my wishes shall hereafter remain untold."

Two—four years passed away, and then the end of it all came. Margery was sitting alone in her elegant drawing-room whence an hundred guests had just departed, when Colonel Leslie entered hastily and drew a chair to her side. She gathered her trailing robes of amber satin more closely about her, as if fearing contamination. He noticed the movement, and exclaimed, apologetically:—

"I vowed years ago, Margery, that I never would again, by word or look, detract from your happiness, and faithfully until now have I kept that vow. This, however, is a perilous moment for both of us, and must account for this intrusion. I have a communication to make which will startle you, but you must hear it. Are you listening? I am a bankrupt, Margery, a bankrupt!"

"A bankrupt;" she exclaimed, hoarsely. "Are you in earnest?"

"Alas, yes! To-morrow will show. I have not a dollar in the world which I can honestly call my own. For your sake I regret it. You worship wealth and position you told me once, and I have never forgotten it. God knows I pity you."

"What are we to do?" she asked, brokenly, for, try as she might, the tears would not be repressed.

"I do not know," he answered, vaguely. "The tidings reached me but a few hours ago, and since then I have thought of nothing but how I should tell you of it without breaking your heart. I am too old to work for you, Margery; but how will you endure our misfortunes? You will doubtless reproach me for not having provided against this contingency when we were married, but I did not know then that you sold yourself to me. I nought that you loved me a little, notwithstanding the disparity of years between us."

He ceased speaking and abruptly left the room. For a moment Margery's heart softened towards him, but the next she rose up, and sweeping her eyes over the magnificent apartment, said, bitterly: "No, no, I cannot live without them."

She ascended to her chamber, where her maid was awaiting her coming. She wearily submitted herself to her skilful hands, and having substituted a morning wrapper for the party robes, she dismissed her sleepy attendant, and sank into an easy chair which stood before the fire. She folded her white jewelled hands in her lap, and thought over the events of the past few years.

"What a vain, profitless life I have lived!" she murmured, regretfully. "Who has been benefited by it? Not even myself. And with the abundant means I have wasted, how much good I might have done! Have I, indeed, been happier than I was when I sat in my little chamber, the only ornaments I possessed a white rose for my hair, and my mother's old fashioned wedding ring for my finger?" And with her mother's memory came back a tenderness, a softness to the heart of Margery Leslie which had not visited it for years. "It is not too late to retrieve myself, and I will," she added, resolutely. "I cannot recall the past, but I can at least prove to my husband that I am not dead to all sense of honor or shame."

Margery descended to the breakfast room a different person. The elements of true womanhood had so long slumbered in her breast that only the rudest shock could have aroused them. With their awakening, came the conviction of her unworthiness, and a determination to regain the esteem she had lost. Colonel Leslie was not present at the table, and to the servant who summoned him, she said:—

"Excuse me to your mistress, and bring me a cup of coffee. I wish nothing else."

"I will carry it to him myself," said Margery, when she received the message, and a few moments later she entered the library where he was sitting.

"Can I not assist you?" she said, softly, as she deposited the unique silver breakfast service at his side.

He had not noticed her presence before. He glanced hastily into her face, and the tears stood in his eyes.

"I do not know whether you can or not," he replied, almost wildly. "My brain is in a whirl. These papers," pointing to the heaps upon his either hand, "represent all I possessed. I have been here all night, Margery, and my conviction, after a thorough investigation, is, that we are almost beggars."

"You must rest now, at any rate," she said, gently; "and when you have drank your coffee, we will talk our misfortunes over."

Whilst he partook of his breakfast, she busied herself in arranging the disordered apartment. She turned off the gas which still burned brilliantly, and throwing aside the heavy curtains, admitted the sunlight into the room. Not until then did she observe the change that had taken place in her husband's appearance. He was worn and haggard, and his whole frame trembled as with an ague. Margery sat down near him, and, leaning her arms upon the table, looked into his face.

"You are too easily discouraged, Colonel Leslie," she exclaimed, with emotion.

"I comprehend our situation much more fully than you do," he replied, gloomily.

"Of the business details I am of course ignorant," she answered; but they do not alter nor affect the fact which so intimately concerns us."

"You realize it all then, and yet your heart is not broken?" he gasped, rather than asked.

"You refer to a conversation that passed between us years ago?" she inquired, the red flush mantling her cheek, and the tears gathering in her eyes.

"Yes. You told me that you would not care to live, if bereft of society and wealth. That remembrance has been the bitterest drop in this bitter, bitter cup."

"Forget it!" she exclaimed, passionately. "Our marriage was a mistake, and proved a failure, but there is time enough to redeem it."

Colonel Leslie could scarcely believe that he heard aright. "You are not jesting with me, Margery?"

"Indeed, indeed I am not," she exclaimed, earnestly. "Although I have proved recreant to the trust you once reposed in me, I am worthier to-day to be your wife than I was upon our bridal morning. If you will only esteem me again as you once did, you shall never have cause to regret it."

Colonel Leslie gathered her to his heart, and pressed his lips to her forehead.

"There is light ahead for us, Margery," he said, as soon as he could trust himself to speak. "It is not all as dark as it was a while ago. I have education, talent, too, my friends used to say, and old as I am, they must be brought into requisition. In my early manhood I read and practised law, and a few months' study will fit me for the profession again."

There were but a few thousands left of all of Colonel Leslie's vast estate. But when Margery left the spacious residence which had been the scene of so many social triumphs, she felt but one sincere regret, and that was that so many opportunities for doing good had been wasted. Though the home she entered was humble in comparison, she realized that domestic contentment which otherwise she never would have known.

With the vigor and energy which had always been prominent traits in Colonel Leslie's character, he entered into his profession and became distinguished as a lawyer. Once in the right path, Margery never faltered, and being constantly in the society of her husband, she learned to love him devotedly. Although to-day his hair is white with age, his form is still stately, and his step still firm, whilst by his side, whether in his library poring over his ponderous books, or in his parlor entertaining his friends, is the elegant form and beautiful face of Margery, "the old man's darling."—*Godey's Lady's Book for July.*

☞ The spiritual life is not unconnected with the natural life, or the life of the world; but there is a conjunction between them, like that between the soul and the body. Indeed, the natural life is the result of the spiritual, for to *will* belongs to the spiritual, and to *do* belongs to the natural.

A DOG THAT AFFECTED FRIGHT.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* publishes the following dog story, prefacing it with the remark that it does not vouch for its truth, not remembering where (or whether!) it was found:

"The writer once owned a dog. He was a spurious pointer, which a wicked wag once palmed off upon me a full blooded and well-bred descendant of a well known hunter, noted for his intelligence and his discriminating nose. I called him Ponto in his pupnyhood; but as he grew older, and the fraud developed, I changed his name to Knave He was a good hunter—for sheep—but his nose could not be depended on for feathered game. He would come to a dead point on a grasshopper, and run headlong over a covey of quail the next moment. Knave's best hold, however, was in the circus line. He had a very extensive circle of lowbred acquaintances, and was ringmaster of a canine hippodrome, which met every night in the flower garden.

Knave had been having a deal of fun at my expense, so one day I concluded to have a little at his. I took him out about half a mile away from home, tied an oyster can to his tail, gave him a stimulating kick, and turned him adrift. I never suspected the speed there was in that dog. He looked like a white and liver colored comet whizzing through space. I have observed that nothing encourages a dog so much or tends more to the development of his speed than to make him a medium for the rapid transit of tinware between given points.

Knave having yielded such splendid sport, I tried him again and again, until he began to take an interest in the proceedings. He would bark and stand quietly while the oyster can was being attached to his thick plebeian tail, and then at the word he would start at his highest speed, as if shot from a cannon. His affectation of fright was the best piece of acting I ever saw, and he quickly seized upon opportunities of adding to the sensational features of the display. His favorite run of Saturday afternoon from one to two hundred rural horses were generally hitched, all of which would take fright, break their halters, and start for home at a lively canter. That noble dog also delighted in scudding down a sidewalk crowded with people, upsetting the men by running between their legs, and frightening women into convulsions.

Once he grew impatient at the long delay in lashing his freight to his tail, and started prematurely, running a hundred yards at a pace slapping pace before he discovered that he was flying light. He sneaked back, looked sheepishly apologetic, backed up again, and waited until a bunch of tin clippings was securely fastened. By-and-by these dog races became an old thing with us boys, but the appetite grew upon Knave, until he didn't feel in good health if he missed his diurnal "sport." Then he got to collecting all the tinware he found lying around loose, and storing it up for future use. If, by any chance, we forgot to exercise him, he would go to his tin pile, select a promising oyster can, or section of stove pipe, carry it in his mouth to one of his biped friends and beg piteously to have it tied on.

Knave's enthusiasm for the turf finally led him to his death. As he grew older, his taste grew more fastidious. He came to prefer new tinware to that which was furnished with atmospheric oxidation, and, having little respect for either moral or statute laws, he stole abundantly from the village shop. Finally, an apprentice detected him in the act of getting off with a string of pint cups, fresh from the mint, and gave him a fatal clip with the hammer, which caused him to yield up the frisky ghost. We buried him on the hill, with a *hic jacet* headboard, bearing an inscription to the effect that we could have better spared a better dog.

GRACIE.

BY A. L. MUZZEY.

Who hath grace like a floating swan?
Who hath eyes like angel divine?
Who hath cheeks like the summer dawn?
Who hath lips whose kisses are wine?
Who braids sunshine into her hair,
Weaving flickering shadows between?
Who hath beauty beyond compare?
Gracie my queen—Gracie my queen.

What is so sweet as Gracie's smile?
What is so free from subtile art?
What is so far from sin and guile,
As my Gracie's womanly heart?
What is so fair as Gracie's hand
Mutely pointing me on my way?
She is my sovereign to command—
I am her subject to obey.

Gracie sits in my Temple o' Thought,
Gracie roams in my Castle o' Dreams,
All the good of my life is wrought
Through the inspiration that beams
Out of her pure and heavenly face;
Tapers of angels are her eyes;
Which I will follow, by God's grace,
Unto the gates of Paradise.

—*Phrenological Journal.*

MILTON'S DAILY LIFE.

Milton lived in a small house in London, or, in the country, in Buckinghamshire. Of all consolations, work is the most fortifying and the most healthy because it solaces a man, not by bringing him ease, but by requiring efforts. Every morning he read a chapter of the Bible read to him in Hebrew, and remained for some time in silence, grave, in order to meditate on what he had heard. He never went to a place of worship. Independent in religion as in all else, he was sufficient to himself. He studied till mid-day; then, after an hour's exercise, he played the organ or bass violin. Then he resumed his studies till six, and in the evening enjoyed the society of his friends. When any one came to visit him he was usually found in a room hung with old green hangings, seated in an arm chair, and dressed neatly in black. He had been very beautiful in his youth; and his English cheeks, once delicate as a young girl's, retained their color almost to the end. Few men have done such honor to their kind. Amidst so many trials a serivener caused him to lose $10,000; at the Restoration he was refused payment of $10,000 due from the excise office; his house was burned in the great fire; when he died he only left £7,500, including the produce of his library, a pure and lofty joy, altogether worthy of him, had been granted him; the poet, buried under the Puritan, had reappeared more sublime than ever, to give to Christianity its second Homer.—*Paine.*

☞ The real security of Christianity is to be found in its benevolent morality, in its exquisite adaptation to the human heart, in the facility with which its scheme accommodates itself to the capacity of every human to the house of mourning, to the agent with which it brightens the great mystery of the grave. To such a system it can bring no addition of dignity and strength, that is part and parcel of the common law. It is not now for the first time left to rely on the force of its own evidences, and the attractions of its own beauty. Its sublime theology confounded the Grecian schools in the fair combat, and wisest of the Cæsars found their arms and their policy unavailing, when opposed to the weapons that were not carnal, and the kingdom that was not of this world. The victory which Porphyry and Diocletian failed to gain, is not, to appearance, reserved for any of those who have, in this age, directed their attacks against the last restraint of the powerful, and the last hope of the wretched. The whole history of Christianity shows that she is in far greater danger of being corrupted by the alliance of power than of being crushed by its opposition. Those who thrust the temporal sovereignty upon her, treat her as their prototypes treated her author. They bow the knee and spit upon her; they say "Hail!" and smite her on the cheek; they put a sceptre in her hand, but it is a fragile reed: they crown her, but it is with thorns; they cover with purple the wounds which their own hands have inflicted upon her; and inscribe magnificent titles over the cross on which they have fixed her to perish in ignominy and pain.—*Macaulay.*

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN IN SOCIETY.—One of our leading ministers in a recent sermon, expressed his conviction that the day of force and of distinctively masculine rule was past; that womanhood, in its highest development of moral and spiritual power, was to be the salvation of the world. We can but recognize this as truth, and to none more than to the earnest teachers, working, it may be, in crowded city schools, or in lonely country districts, is due the growing appreciation of the work which good women are doing, and will do, in the world's regeneration.

☞ "Mister, will you lend us your newspaper? He only wants to send it to his uncle in the country." "Oh, certainly; and ask your father if he will just lend me the roof of his house. I only want the shingles to make the kettle boil."

THE LOOKS OF LITERARY WOMEN.

Very intellectual women are seldom beautiful; their features, and particularly their foreheads, are more or less masculine. But there are exceptions to all rules, and Miss Landon was an exception to this one. She was exceedingly feminine and pretty. Mrs. Stanton, likewise, is a handsome woman, but Miss Anthony and Mrs. Livermore are both plain. Maria and Jane Porter were women of high brows and irregular features; as was also Miss Sedgwick. Anna Dickinson has a strong, masculine face; Kate Field has a good looking, though by no means a pretty one, and Mrs. Stowe is thought positively homely. Alice and Phœbe Cary were both plain in features, though their sweetness of disposition added greatly to their personal appearance. Margaret Fuller had a splendid head, but her features were irregular and she was anything but handsome, though sometimes in the glow of conversation she appeared almost radiant. Charlotte Bronte had wondrously beautiful dark brown eyes and a perfectly shaped head. She was small to diminutiveness, and was as simple in her manner as a child. Julia Ward Howe is a fine looking woman, wearing an aspect of grace and refinement and great force of character in her face and carriage. Olive Logan is by no means handsome in person, though gay and attractive in conversation. Laura Holloway resembles Charlotte Bronte, both in personal appearance and in the sad experience of her young life. Neither Mary Booth nor Marion Harland can lay claim to handsome faces, though they are splendid specimens of cultured women, while Mary Clemmer Ames is just as pleasing in features as her writings are graceful and popular.

BOILING EGGS.

A story is told of a negro in Virginia whose master threatened to give him a flogging if he boiled his eggs hard again. Next morning the eggs came to the table still harder than before. "You rascal," shouted the enraged planter, "didn't I tell you to cook three eggs soft?" "Yes, massa," said Sambo, "but it seem to me I 'member kin get three eggs softer?" During the war one of the Northern hotel keepers was on a visit to Norfolk. The eggs came to the table boiled hard. "Look here," said the hotel-keeper, "Sambo, these eggs are boiled too hard. Now take my watch and boil some three minutes by it." He gave the negro his splendid gold watch. In about five minutes the freedman returned with the eggs and watch on the same plate. The watch was wet. "What have you been doing with my watch?" asked the Northern visitor. "Why, it's all wet!" "Yes, sah," said the negro. "I biled de watch wid de eggs. All right dis time, sah."

JUNE.

Gleaming, golden, joyous June,
Now are birds in fullest tune,
And the richest flowers display
All their wealth of bright array;
Fair meridian of the year,
All things lovely hold you dear,
Earth no lovelier scene discloses
Than your bright and blushing roses.

Linger, sunshine. Speed not soon,
Silver-crested Juno's moon!
Stay to shed o'er hill and down
Gems from summer's shining crown.
Stay, and teach us by your light,
That our earth has something bright.
And our life oft discloses
Flowers as fragrant as June roses.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

At a large dinner party once, the poet Rogers was speaking of the inconvenience of having windows of one sheet of glass. They took as if there were no glass, he said. "A short time ago, as I sat at the table with my back to one of these panes, it appeared to me that the window was open, and such was the force of imagination that I actually took cold." "Dear me," said Babbage, who sat opposite, "how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I sleep unexpectedly away from home, and consequently have no night cap, I should naturally catch cold, but by tying a piece of sack thread tightly round my head, I go to sleep, imagining I have a nightcap on, and catch no cold at all."

☞ Young ladies who find a difficulty in deciding on the merits of their suitors will do to study an Indian novel entitled "Mirsganama," published in Punjaubee for five annas, described as the tale of a highly accomplished, pious, and beautiful young lady, daughter of a King of China professing the Mohammedan religion, who had taken a vow to marry him alone who equalled her in learning and piety. To test the proficiency of her many suitors, she had prepared a certain number of questions relating chiefly to morality and religion. The book contains these subjects of examination, together with the answers by one of her suitors, who eventually succeeded in obtaining her hand. There is no good reason why the competitive system of examination should not be adopted in the case of all matrimonial candidates of the male persuasion. Care, however, should be taken to reject those who have merely been crammed for the examination by husbands with experience as to the treatment of wives, and who would no doubt establish classes for indoctrinating their pupils with that cunning for which vile man is proverbial, and which accounts in great measure for the low estimation in which he is now generally held by gifted woman.

MENAGERIE CUBS.—The directors of the Central Park N. Y. Menagerie, write to the Naturalist some interesting facts in relation to the birth of animals in the menagerie. The puma and leopard had each two cubs at a birth, blind, eyes opening on the eighth day. The period of gestation was thirteen weeks. The spotted hyena has also two cubs, one born twenty-four hours after the other, covered with a soft hair an inch long, of a uniformly black color, no indications of spots, and eyes open. This is supposed to be the first hyena bred in this country. The camel bore one calf after a gestation of twelve and a half months. On the day after its birth it was able to get on its feet and nurse itself.

☞ Time is in God's hand, and He stretches it out wide, and we think that we are forgotten, and that He has forgotten to be gracious. Wait upon the Lord. Trust Him. Do good. And be not discouraged. Is your child vagrant? Pray for him; work for him; and then wait. Afar off may be the turning, and yet it may be there. Ere long you shall see it though your eyes do not behold it now. Do not give up your hope. Wait patiently for your child that is possessed of a devil.

has been somewhat set back by the announcement that one of the few water drinkers in that State has just discovered at the bottom of his well the body of a neighbor who disappeared four years ago; and the majority of the people have resolved to stick to whiskey and let wells alone.

the hills of New England, not a girl born in the filthiest cellar which disgraces a capital in Europe, and cries to God against the barbarism of modern civilization, not a boy that grows up in all Christendom through, but their lot is made better by that great book. —*Theodore Parker.*

☞ A lady, a disbeliever in the science, asked a learned phrenologist, with a view to puzzling him, "What kind of people are those who have destructiveness and benevolence equally and largely developed?" "They, madam, are those who kill with kindness."

☞ A Western journal truly says that practically the common school teachers in the United States are now women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five. In the country schools they are virtually the sole occupants of the field. In all the Western cities they are gradually taking the place of men.

☞ James Russell Lowell suggests that Noah should be canonized as the patron saint of newspaper correspondents, "being the only man who ever had the very latest authentic information from everywhere." Just as if every newspaper correspondent was not quite sure he had just that himself.

☞ Curses always recoil on the head of him who imprecates them. If you put a chain round the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own.

☞ Goodness of heart is man's best treasure, his brightest honor, and noblest acquisition. It is that ray of the Divinity which dignifies humanity.

☞ A Memphis paper defines advertising to be "a blister that draws trade."

☞ When does a man have to keep his word?—When no one will take it.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

For the Massachusetts Ploughman.

PORTER.—Twelve qts of water, three pints of hops, one quart malt well browned, and a half cup of ginger; boil together *slowly* for three hours. Add two quarts of molasses, strain throu a seive and when sufficiently cool add onpint of yeast. Let it ferment in a warm pce for a day or two. Bottle off and keep in cool dry place. It will be found an excellt tonic. H. M. L.

"ALL RIGHT."

A laughable incident occurred one evening, on the trip to Sacramento. There were two seats in the car turned so as to face each other. The one was occupied by a lady, and the other by a Chinaman. Evidently the lady did not relish the presence of the Chinaman, and set her wits to work to outwet him out. She succeeded shut as follows:

Motioning the Chinaman to rise, she explained to him that she wanted to take the cushions and their frames, and place them lengthwise across from seat to seat. John said "all righttee," and got into the aisle while she placed the seats above described, and then proceeded to lie down on the bed thus improvised, with her head resting on her valise.

She supposed that the Chinaman would at once take the hint that the lady wanted to take a little rest in the space usually occupied by four persons. But John hadn't heard of the woman's rights movement and at once proceeded to crawl in and stretch himself by her side, with his head upon a little bundle of his own. These Chinese are an imitative race, and like to do as others do, you know.

The lady, as soon as she discovered that she had a bedfellow, got up a little wildly, and started for the next car to the infinite amusement of the passengers, who had by this time created, but went to sleep with the whole bed to himself.

QUIPS, QUIRKS AND QUODLIBETS.—Sense and sensibility: "You've heard about the poor, dear Duchess? Isn't it too awful?" "It is, indeed. Did you happen to know her grace?" "Well—er—no?" "No more did I. Happy thought—let us try and bear up!"

"You seem to be a little hoarse, my love," remarked Simpkins to his spouse when she had a cold. "A little horse, indeed!" she replied, mistaking the personal allusion. "Better be that than a big mule."

Host—"I don't like this Lafitte half so well as the last. Binns, have you noticed any difference?" New butler—"Well, sir, for myself I don't drink claret; I find Port agrees with me so much better."

"Who dat hit me?" "Where's dat lantern?" were the exclamations of an astonished Elmira darkey, after being thrown something like a hundred feet by a locomotive.

Said a woman to a physician who was weighing two grains of calomel for a child: "Dinna be so mean wi' it; it is for a poor father-ess bairn.

A New York damsel of the up-town species shortly remarked the other day, "He's *almost* a perfect brute—he only lacks instinct."

"I'm not getting married so much as I was," is the latest way of saying "no" to an impassioned suitor.

Good mettle—An iron will, a silvery voice, plenty of brass, and a little tin, will win golden opinions.

STANDARD QUOTATIONS.—"I give thee all, I can no"—*Moore.*
"A famous man was Robin"—*Hood.*
"If I were King of France, or, far better"—*Pope of Rome.*
"The ploughboy is whooping"—Anon.
"A poet could not but be"—*Gay.*
"And so does Mrs."—*Johnson.*
"It was a Friar of orders"—*Gray.*

Anecdotes.

☞ A pair of fashionable lovers met on Main street on Monday evening.
"Good ebening, sweed," said he.
"Good ebening, lub," said she.
She takes out her handkerchief, and he steps up to the curbstone. Then he returns.
"Howd's your code, sweedness?" he asks.
"Nod mudge better, lub," she answered, again applying her handkerchief.
"Does my sweedness lub her devoted Zhon?"
"O, Zhon, 'ow ead you ask id? You know I lub you bet-bel-be h—ker—chew.'
Then we left.—*Danbury News.*

☞ On one of the trips of an Aspinwall steamer the steerage passengers were so numerous as to make them uncomfortable. The sleeping accommodations were aptly described by a Californian, who approached the captain and said, "I should like to have a sleeping berth, if you please." "Why, where have you been sleeping these last two nights since we left?" "Wa'al, I've been sleeping a-top of a sick man; but he's got better now, and won't stand it any longer."

☞ The wife of Premier Gladstone is said to be sorely lacking in self possession and social tact, and is, in consequence, a constant thorn in the side of her political and polite husband. Recently, with the object of refreshing her liege's memory, she left in the frame of a conspicuous mirror in her own house, a card with these words: "Don't forget, dear, to invite those horrid Smiths." Gladstone did not see the card until after the horrid Smiths had themselves inspected it to their minute dissatisfaction.

ADJUSTMENT.—Bootmaker (who has a good deal of trouble with his customer)—"I think, sir, if you were to cut your corns, I could more easily find you a pair." Choleric old gentleman.—"Cut my corns, sir!" I ask you to fit me a pair of boots to my feet! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!"

☞ At a recent examination of candidates for the Civil Service, one of the questions propounded was "What clerical experience have you had, if any?" To this one aspirant appended his written answer—"I Lutheran." Another wrote—"Methodist—a little."

☞ A well known English lord is said to have given the following instruction to his steward: "We are coming down, a large party, in a day or two, to eat strawberries and cream. We want plenty of the latter, so don't let any of the cows be milked meanwhile."

☞ Johnny, the minister's son, went to his father one morning, directly after family worship, saying, "Father, while you were praying, I saw a man stealing grapes." "Well," said the good man, "if you had been praying too, you would not have seen him."

☞ A carpet bagger down south is selling a drug to the negroes under pledge that it will convert their wool into long, straight hair. He says it takes several months for its effects to begin to show. And the papers

☞ "Were you guarded in your conduct while in New York?" asked a father of his son, who had just returned from a visit to that city. "Yes, Sir; part of the time by two policemen."

☞ "Sis, your pipes ain't sprouting up a bit," said little Joseph.
"How do you know?" asked his sister.
"Cause I dig 'em up to see, every day."

THE
ROMANCE OF CURE.

The many evidences of extraordinary cures that are daily reported as effected through

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Ready Relief, and Perfect Purgative Pills, in written testimonials from all parts of the world, surpass in wonder the most extravagant miracles of enchantment Physicians and medical men in all countries pronounce these wonderful remedies a MYSTERY, that neither their science of analysis or chemical skill can explain. True, these medicines effect the most marvellous cures, and restore the dying to life, and relieve the most wretched painsuffering victim of his tortures, in from ONE TO TWENTY minutes, and although they know some of the ingredients of their composition, and Dr. Radway has published their formula (withholding only two newly discovered items), still both French, German, English and American chemists and pharmaceutists UTTERLY FAIL with the same ingredients as prepared by them. The great success which these wonderful remedies are constantly achieving, lies in the great secret of combining the ingredients together, after exercising due care in selecting the pure and genuine roots.

Such wonders of Modern Chemistry as the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, READY RELIEF AND RADWAY'S PILLS, are without parallel in the history of Medicine, for there are some infirmities and diseases that are considered as incurable, and sure death. Yet the most astounding cures have been made through these remedies of some diseases that have never been known to be cured by medicine.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, Tumors in the Womb, Stomach, Ovaries, Bowels, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys that have been pronounced incurable, Cancers, Ulcers, Swellings, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Concretions, Ulcers and Sores of the Bones, Rickets so deeply seated that no other medicines have ever been known to reach, have been cured by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the READY RELIEF and PILLS.

Palsy, Paralysis, DRY GANGRENE—that threatens a living death—daily rotting away of the limbs and flesh—Diabetes, Involuntary Discharges of Water, Fungi in the Bladder (the Emperor Napoleon's disease,) Torturing Pains when discharging urine, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA—each and every one of these complaints—though but few out of the many other diseases, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has cured and is daily curing in all parts of the world.

In one word, any disease—no me ter under what name designated, that is nourished or increased by bad, impure, depraved, weak, thin, watery or poisoned blood—can be cured by

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Dr. Radway & Co. have never claimed one-hundreth part of the curative virtues for their remedies as is ascribed to them by the people who have used them; for bear in mind only such diseases and complaints as Dr. Radway, after investigation with their scientific knowledge knew they would cure, were enumerated in their curative list, so that many of the extraordinary cases that have been reported have created no astonishment to the discovery of their remedial agents as in those who had been rescued from death, and made whole and sound.

As many persons discredited their extraordinary power, from the fact of their disappointment in the use of other advertised Sarsaparillas—and some believed it impossible so simple medicines made only from vegetable substances—roots, herbs, &c.—should possess such marvelous power. Yet their use has proved beyond a doubt that the simple grasses of the field, after undergoing the chemical process of distillation combined by nature in the tree and shrub, furnished us with better—certainly the most abundant fat, caloric or heat-making—bone, tissue, muscle, sinew and blood-making medicines in the human family.

But when those people who first doubt the efficacy of these remedies commence their use, they become their most earnest advocates.

WORMS.

THE ONLY SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR TAPE PIN AND WORMS OF ALL KINDS.

Ovarian Tumor Cure.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured Tumors, either of the Womb, Uterus, Ovaries or Bowels: the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. It has cured over twenty persons of Ovarian Cysts and Tumors, as well as tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Ovaries, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculous Concretions.

Tumors of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said there was no help for it. I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH F. KNAPP.

An Important Letter.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States:

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

DR. RADWAY: Dear Sir I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I have been afflicted with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly afflicting disease, which the physicians all said was a spasmodic stricture in the urethra, also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—63 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homeopathic, but got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies; and some four months ago read a notice in the *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post*. One of the cure having been effected on a person who has long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparillian Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three